The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,522—NEW SERIES BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	1st Dec.
L. GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	8th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	15th ,,
L. LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	22nd ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,,
				1883.
L. BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	12th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Jonnson	19th ,,
— SURAT	3142	550	A. W. Adams	26th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	2nd Feby.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	9th ,,
L. ROME	5013	850	G.F. Cates	16th ,,
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R.G. Murray	23rd ,,
L. THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	2nd Mar.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L. GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
— POONAH	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	6th Apr.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weiguell	13th ,,
— SURAT	3142	550	A. W. Adamson	20th ,,
L. CATHAY	2983	550	W. M. Robbie	27th ,,
— HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th May.

* Extra Steamer.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class..	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4101	750	W.D. Anderson	15th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	[illegible]

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th November, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.			To MARSEILLES.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, f[illegible] Children not above 10 yea[illegible] Passengers' heavy Bagga[illegible] DON FREE OF CHARGE[illegible] Hand-books. All extra L[illegible] rates which can be ascertai[illegible] The following or other [illegible] Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday[illegible]
MANILLA, on Friday[illegible]
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO[illegible]

Passengers and heavy b[illegible] free of charge, by the Com[illegible] Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
,,	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	145	do.	130
,,	II do.	do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 24th December.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)	1st class	£ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe	1st class ,,	5 18 1

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton or Comorin leaving 21st January.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	About
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3,410	1,000	Wm. Young	28th Nov.
s. s. HISPANIA	3,380	500	Jas. Harris	18th Dec.
s. s. NUBIA*	4,500	600	—	30th Dec.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

s. s. AUSTRALIA	2,250	450	D. C. Campbell	9th Dec.
s. s. ALSATIA	2,850	800	J. D. Murray	11th Jan.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. CALIFORNIA, 3,410 tons, 1,000-horse Power, Captain WM. YOUNG, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1882.

For passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

DEVARENNES & CO.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.
GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. DEVARENNES and Co. beg to INVITE INSPECTION of their large STOCK of FURNITURE of every description.

They are prepared to furnish Palaces, Durbar Halls, Clubs, Houses and Rooms, and to decorate the same at moderate prices, and are now in a position to produce the latest and most elegant Paris and London designs of Carriages of every description.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS entered into with Up-country Residents for large Orders, and for temporarily furnishing and decorating Durbar Halls, Ball and Reception Rooms.

FURNITURE SUITES sold on the Hire system, *i. e.* Monthly Payments.

Catalogues and Estimates forwarded on application.

T. DREWET, M. E.

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on 3rd December, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Algiers and Lisbon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on 3rd December, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th November, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE OF TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

SWISS MILK WITHOUT SUGAR. ROMANSHORN MILK.

A PURE ALPINE MILK, condensed and concentrated without the addition of Saccharine or other matter at Romanshorn in Switzerland.

Cash per bottle 7 as. ; per dozen Rs. 5.

TREACHER & CO. (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland produces.

Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.
Table Knives R 30 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.
Table Knives R 25 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 20.
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives R 20 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks.	Rs. 25 nett per doz.		Dessert Forks.	Rs. 200
Table Spoons	25	,, ,,	Dessert Spoons	200
Tea Spoons..	11	,, ,,	Egg Spoons ..	128
&c.,		&c.		&c.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

TAFFETA AND LACE MITTS.

BLACK SILK LACE MITTS.

9 in., Re. 1-4 ; 13½ in., Re. 1-12 ; 10½ in., Rs. 2-0 ; 10 in., Rs. 2-8 ; 10½ in., Rs. 3-0 ; 13 in., Rs. 3-0 ; 12 in., Rs. 3-8 ; 13 in., Rs. 3-8, per pair.

BLACK TAFFETA MITTS.

7½ in. and 8½ in., Rs. 2-0 per pair.

COLOURED SILK MITTS.

White, Cream, Gold, Pink, Light, Blue, Ruby, 7½ in., Re. 1-4 ; 10½ in., Rs. 3-0 ; 12 in., Rs. 3-0.

WHITE TAFFETA MITTS.

8½ in. long, Rs. 3-0 per pair.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE DEWAN'S PICKLE,

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence ; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ROCKE'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS has been pronounced superior to any similar preparation hitherto offered to the public. It possesses all the excellences of Magnesia in the soluble form, is the best of all Antacids both for adults and children, regulates the Bowels, relieves Bilious Headaches, Sea-Sickness and Acid Secretions, and is one of the most useful Family Medicines.

Per bottle 8 Annas.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER...HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER.........MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 27.

Second Performance of the inimitable æsthetic, nonsensical, poetical Opera Bouffe, now being played in its second year in London to crowded houses, and received last Thursday with

CHEERS AND LAUGHTER,
entitled
PATIENCE;
OR,
BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE.

MISS LOUISE BEAUDET	CHEERED.
RAPTUROUS MAIDENS	CHEERED.
LADY JANE	CHEERED.
BUNTHORNE	CHEERED.
GROSVENOR	CHEERED.
DUDLEY-VYATT	CHEERED.

EVERY SONG ENCORED.

"The duet between Grosvener and Bunthorne created the greatest enthusiasm ever heard in any Theatre."—*Vide Times of India.*

"I'll set about it at once. I wont go to bed till I'm head over heels in love with somebody."—PATIENCE.

"It is my misfortune in life to be loved at first sight by every woman I meet."—GROSVENOR.

LOCAL SONGS—GRAND CHORUS.
NEW DRESSES—NEW SCENERY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.
SEVENTH GRAND FASHIONABLE SUBCRIPTION NIGHT.
THE
COLLEEN BAWN.
In preparation :—TRIAL BY JURY,
WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
LAST NIGHTS ! LAST NIGHTS ! !

Prices as usual. Box Office at the Theatre.
Reservation of Seats at SOUNDY & Co.

WITH reference to previous advertisement intending APPLICANTS for BUNGALOW, No. 7, near the Byculla Over-bridge, are informed that the house will be AVAILABLE for OCCUPATION from the 1st March, 1883.

Applications from Government servants will be received in the Office of the undersigned until 31st December, 1882.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 25th November, 1882.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of these Goods have been received and unpacked. They are the best Instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a life time.

Single Rs. 6. Double Rs. 12.
Smaller sizes for Children cheaper.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CELLULOID DRESSING COMBS.

SUPERIOR to any hitherto manufactured, and possessing every excellence that ought to distinguish Combs—smooth, strong, and durable.

		Rs. a.
Amber Dressing Combs	each	2 8
Ivory do. do.	,,	2 4
Tortoiseshell do. do.	,,	2 4
Do. do. do. smaller	,,	2 0
Coral do. do.	,,	2 0
Ivory Moustache Combs	,,	1 0
Coral do. do.	,,	1 0
Tortoiseshell do. do.	,,	1 0
Ivory Tortoiseshell, and Coral Pocket Ridding Combs	,,	1 0

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HAIR BRUSHES OF SPECIAL EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY.

	Rs. a
LADIES' WIRE BRUSHES with Bristle Edges. Excellent penetrating brushes but do not tear the hair, the wires being set in India Rubber. A source of the greatest comfort to Ladies having long hair, each	1 8
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BRUSHES. Recommended for Neuralgia and Headache ... each	8 0
FINEST BRISTLE TOILET BRUSHES for Ladies or Gentlemen ...per pair Rs. 2-8 to	9 0
FINEST TOILET BRUSHES, Pairs in Morocco Cases.	
With Handles, in Pull-off cases	12 0
Without Handles in Fall-over cases	12 8
GENTLEMENS OFFICE BRUSHES. per pair	2 8

KEMP & Co., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.
SUIT No. 204 OF 1882.

MOTILAL BALGOVANDASS ....Plaintiff.
vs.
FRAMJEE HOSSUNGJI ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in persuance of a WARRANT OF SALE of immoveable PROPERTY dated the 13th day of September, 1882, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff.

FIRSTLY.—All that the property situate on the Furzendaree ground in Narrelwady on the Mount Road, bearing assessment No. 99, standing in the name of Framjee Hossungjee in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, and bounded on the east by the Tank Bunder, on the west by the house of Mirza Abba Badsha, on the north by a public passage of the said Narrelwady, and on the south by the house of Cazee Esmail Chellumbay.

SECONDLY.—All that the property situate on the Fazundaree ground in the said Narrelwady, bearing No. 126, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the east by a chawl of Rustomjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, on the west by the property of Bhandaree Balla Luximon, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Rustomjee Jamasjee Ashburner. And

THIRDLY.—All that the property situate in the said Narrelwady, bearing No. 128, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the east by the houses of Ghatee Rama Bhima and Miya Adam Sajun Mandwawalla, on the west by the property of Ghatee Mukund Teli and Adam Sajun Mandwawalla, on the north by the house of Sutar Babajee Govind, and on the south by a public passage.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 16th day of December, 1882, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 25th day of November, 1882.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FINEST TURKISH AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30	,, 3 4
,, 3	STAMBOUL	,, 34	,, 3 8
,, 4	IONE	,, 24	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH, DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 25	Rs. 2 10
,, 6	MEDON	,, 20	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG, EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs 2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA, PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA	,, 15	,, 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.

MANUFACTURED DAILY,
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes to any imported Brands is mainly due to the delicious FRESHNESS which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO.'S supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

		Rs.		Rs.
EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—In a variety of new and elegant designs	From	36	to	165
CRUET FRAMES—Full-sized, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 bottles	From	20	to	100
BREAKFAST CRUETS—In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	From	12	to	50
MUFFINEERS—In a number of different designs	From	2-8	to	25
PICKLE FRAMES—Carrying one, two or three bottles	From	12	to	85
ICE PITCHERS—In a variety of elegant designs, with moveable stone China lining, invaluable for Cahmpagne Cups, &c.	From	35	to	65
CLARET JUGS—All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate	From	16	to	112
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—Bottles of superior cut-glass	From	50	to	100
SALVERS AND WAITERS—Of 8, 10, 12, [illegible] and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns	From	16	to	70
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—In Morocco Cases, handsomely engraved blades	From	30	to	175
BISCUIT BOXES—All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate	From	22-8	to	70
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From	12	to	35
EGG FRAMES—With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	From	27	to	60
TABLE CANDLESTICKS—With Shades complete, per pair	From	30	to	60
CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	From	25	to	45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—Richly Chased, Engraved or Plain, in Pearl or Plain Handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	From	30	to	165
OVAL SIDE DISHES—Of the Beaded, Socroll and other Paterns, each pair forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4	From	250	to	425
OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—With Drainers	each From	50	to	112
ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	From	50	to	120
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—Cases containing 2, 4 or 6 each in a variety of beautiful patterns	From	13-8	to	70
ICE PAILS—All Electro-plate and Glass neatly mounted in Electro-plate	From	16	to	56
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.	From	30	to	60
SODA-WATER AND PEG STANDS	From	50	to	150
STANDS TO HOLD SODA-WATER BOTTLES, &c.	From	12-8	to	30
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin	From	45	to	300
BUTTER DISHES—All Electro-plate and Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From	12-8	to	36
SARDINE BOXES—All Electro-plate or Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From	20	to	30
TOAST RACKS—In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes	From	8	to	20
EGG BOILERS—Various designs to cook 4 Eggs at a time	From	30	to	40
NAPKIN RINGS—Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases	From	6-12	to	40
SALAD SERVERS IN MOROCCO LEATHER CASES	From	20	to	30
CRUMB SCOOPS	From	13-8	to	26
SOY FRAMES TO HOLD 3 AND 4 BOTTLES	From	12-8	to	14
SAUCE FRAMES AND BASKETS	From	20	to	40
TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES	From	72	to	110
LIQUEUR FRAMES	From	72	to	100
LUNCHEON TRAYS, with two Cut-glass Decanters, 4 Wine Glasses and Electro-plated Biscuit Box and Stand	From	130	to	165
BRANDY and SODA FRAMES	From	50	to	75
BOTTLE HOLDERS, for Champagne or Claret	From	9-8	to	24
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS, Set of two Tumblers, with Reversible Sherry and Champagne Glasses	From	18	to	40
COCKTAIL SHAKERS	From	18	to	36
BEER MUGS, CUPS, &c.	From	10	to	40
GOLF PRIZES	From	25	to	100
CAKE BASKETS	From	40	to	60
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES	From	12-8	to	30
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES	From	36	to	45
ICE JELLY, AND CUSTARD FRAMES	From	40	to	50
NUT CRACKERS	From	3-8	to	7
CALL BELLS	From	4-8	to	10
INKSTANDS	From	18	to	60
CIGAR LAMPS	From	7	to	27
AGH DANS	From	30	to	40
CIGARETE CASES	From	14	to	20
CHILDREN'S CHRISTENING PRESENTS, Mugs and Cups, Knife, Fork and Spoon, and Bowl and Spoon, &c.	From	14	to	40

DOULTON, WORCESTER AND MAJOLICA WARE.

		Rs.		Rs.
SALAD BOWLS, with Salad Spoons and Forks	From	36	to	50
CARLTON CRUETS	From	15	to	25
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS	From	16	to	25
BUTTER POTS	From	16	to	25
ICE PAILS	From	16	to	20
BEAKERS	From	12-8	to	14
BISCUIT BOXES	From	25	to	35
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES	From	36	to	45
EGG FRAMES	From	18	to	27

BRITISH OAK WARE.

		Rs.		Rs.
SALAD BOWLS AND SPOONS AND FORKS	From	50	to	68
CLARET CUP JUG		45		
BEAKERS	From	20	to	25
TANKARDS for BEER	From	21	to	28
MANX LOVING CUPS	From	50	to	60
SODA AND BRANDY FRAMES	From	63	to	70
TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES	From	72	to	100
BUTTER POTS	From	16	to	22
CRUET FRAMES	From	16	to	50
SALT CELLARS, Sets of 2, 4, or 6, with Spoons, in Morocco Leather Cases	From	13-8	to	36
SINGLE SALT CELLARS	each From	3	to	4
TEA CADDIES	From	45	to	50
BISCUIT BOXES	From	20	to	30
TEA TRAYS	From	40	to	50
MUSTARD POTS	each From	7	to	10
PEPPER CASTORS	From	5	to	7
TOAST RACKS	From	14	to	20
COMBINED TOAST RACK AND EGG FRAME		27		
PICKLE FRAMES	From	31-8	to	40
EGG FRAMES, for 4 or 6 Cups	From	30	to	50
NAPKIN RINGS, Sets of 2, 4, or 6, in Morocco Leather Cases	From	10-8	to	27

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. a.	
Lace Curtains, 3½ yds. long		3 15	per pair.
Curtain Bands, all colours		1 15	,,
GIMPS FRINGES AND FANCY NAILS.			
Table Napkins,	sizes 20 by 20	2 15	per doz.
,, ,, Linen,	,, 6 by 8	7 4	
,, Cloths,	,, 7 by 4	1 7	each.
,, ,,	,, 8 by 4	1 12	,,
,, ,, Linen,	,, 8 by 4	4 8	,,
,, ,, ,,	,, 10 by 12	14 8	,,
,, ,, ,,	,, 8 by 4	1 14	per yd.
,, ,, ,,	,, 10 by 4	1 14	,,
Sheetings	,, ½ in. wide	0 10	,,
,,	,, 94 in.	1 2	,,
,, Double Twill		0 15	,,
Huckaback	,, 27 in.	0 6	,,
Linen, White Union	,, 4 by 4	0 6	,,
,, pure	,, 4 by 4	0 11	,,
Diaper Cotton		6 0	,,
,, superior		0 12	,,

	Rs. a.	
Towels, Royal Turkish	3 12	per doz.
,, ,, Bath	3 6	each.
And extensive assortments of all kinds.		
Flannels, Set-pink and Grenet	10 0	per yd.
,, White	0 9	
,, Saxony	0 15½	
,, Saxony Twill	1 4	
,, Silk and Wool	1 15	
Blankets 5 by 4 Crib	4 15	per pair.
,, 6 by 4	5 15	,,
,, 8 by 4 White Wool	4 8	,,
,, 9 by 4 ,,	5 12	,,
,, 10 by 4 ,,	7 8	,,
,, White Silk	2 14	each.
,, coloured all sizes ......from	1 8	,,
Cretonnes, handsome patterns.. ,,	0 8	per yd.
Table Napkin Rings... ,,	0 8	each.
Table Mat, round or square ,,	0 5	,,
,, Oval ,,	0 6	,,

If you want the latest Novelties from Europe, the CHEAPEST PRICES in India, combined with superior qualities, go to

BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, AND CRAWFORD-MARKET,
BRANCH. RAMPART-ROW AND CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.

BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... ,, 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... ,, 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs at from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

C. MARCKS & CO.,
1, East-street, POONA.
43, Rampart-row, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

BLANK SCHEDULES of RATES are obtainable from the CHIEF ENGINEER, POONA.
Poona, Chief Engineer's Office, November 25, 1882.

DESERVING THE ATTENTION OF THE PRINCES OF INDIA AND OTHERS DESIRING A PALATIAL RESIDENCE IN BENARES.

FOR SALE.—That Stately Puckka Building situated in grounds covering an area of more than 46 Bighas, with Gardens, Out-houses, Stabling, &c., &c., at present occupied as the Wards' Institution.

Apply to Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., Benares.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1883.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ENSUING YEAR should be RENEWED by the end of November, 1882, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER and Co. will be happy to forward free by Post their handsomely got-up CALENDAR and DIRECTORY for 1883. It has been expressly designed to order, by Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, Printers to Her Majesty, and containing their revised and enlarged list of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Branch there.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOK-SELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
BOMBAY : MEADOW-STREET, FORT.
POONA : EAST-STREET.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

INITIAL NOTE PAPERS and other STATIONERY just received.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street (in the late premises of Aux Villes de France), Bombay.

FOR steady and ever increasing popularity the SINGER MACHINE stands alone. It has no rival ! ! During 1881 we sold 561,036 of our celebrated Sewing Machines, which is an incontrovertible proof of their superior excellence over all others. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

FROM 1st December next, Noormahomed Suleman will REMOVE to the place lately occupied by the East India Art Manufacture Company, Gowala Tank-road.

TO LET, a SHOP with Godown, No. 34, Parel-road, Byculla opposite to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. Apply to Noormahomed Suleman at the premises.

LECTURE.—Bishop Foster's lecture to educated natives and others, on "Mind in Cosmos," this evening, at 8-30 p.m., (Bombay time) in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. All are cordially invited.

THE Rev. HENRY C. SQUIRE, M.A., has kindly consented to take the chair at Bishop Foster's lecture on "Mind in Cosmos," this evening, at 8-30 p.m., (Bombay time) in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

D COMPANY B. V. R.—The Company will MARCH OUT on WEDNESDAY next, fall in at the Byculla Church sheds at 8 o'clock (Bombay time), Rifles, &c. Red uniform.—W. M. TENNENT, Captain D Company.

WANTED, a FOREMAN capable of looking after a workshop, and a Foreman moulder ; one capable of performing both duties preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected, to "Founder," care of this paper.

FOR steady and ever increasing popularity the SINGER MACHINE stands alone.—It has no rival ! ! During 1881 we sold 5,61,036 of our selebrated Sewing Machines which is an incontrovertible proof of their supperior excellence over all others. 2 Church Gate-street, Bombay.

THE "CRITERION" RESTAURANT.—Pure unadulterated coffee, 12 As. per lb. Customers can see the coffee beans roasted and ground. The public should be careful about loud sounding advertisements and should judge for themselves if the Criterion coffee is not the best as well as the cheapest. Note the address—23, Rampart-row.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

IN answer to numerous inquires Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT. Hours 10 to 6.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, the VICTORIA HOTEL, Parell Road, Byculla, with the good will, stock in trade, and furniture. Apply at the Hotel up to 27th inst.

TO LET, 2 GODOWNS in Nesbit-lanes Fort, capable of holding about 400 to 500 package each. Apply to Messrs. TAPIDASS VURJDASS and Co

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

WALER FOR SALE, trained Charger, very fast in harness and across country. Free from vice. Apply to BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE Co., Ld., Byculla.

THE East India Art Manufacturing Co.—Manufactures Art Furniture, Domestic and Ecclesiastical. Office and Factory, REMOVED to 118, Gowalia Tankroad, Bombay.

MILLINERY.—Just unpacked Ladies straw bonnet shapes, trimmed hats and bonnets, feathers, flowers, dress silk and satin, plush, satin umbrellas, &c., &c. G. P. LUKHMIDAS and Co., Opposite Goculdas Hospital.

ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL in connection with Grand Lodge of India, S. C., will be CELEBRATED on 30th inst. Admission by tickets, Rs. 5 each. Apply to E. FREEBORN, Grand Secy. 29, Grant-road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGAS can be had for Mahableshwar, Sattara, &c., &c., at very moderate rates from PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Proprietor of stage carriages, Main-street, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MOUNT ABU. HOUSE FOR SALE.—"The Parsonage," occupied last season by G. B. Reid, Esq., Bo. C.S., contains dining, sitting rooms, two bed and bath rooms, stables with out-houses ; conveniently situated. For particulars Apply to CIVIL SURGEON, Ajmere.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (ESTABLISHED 1879).—Breakfast, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea and Coffee, Wines, &c. 22, Apollo-str. No other address.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL, TO LET, unfurnished, half of large BUNGALOW, Drawing and Dining-room and 3 Bed-rooms. Open to the Sea and extensive views of Native Town and Harbour. Good Stabling. Rent, Rs. 130. Apply to "B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GLOBES, Terrestrial & Celestial 6 inch to 18 inch.
FIELD GLASSES to Rs. 180.
TELESCOPES, Field and Target.
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
POCKET ANEROID BAROMETERS.
UNIVERSAL POCKET SUN DIALS.
COMPASSES, Pocket, Magnetic, and Prismatic.
THERMOMETERS.
RAIN GUAGES.
DRAWING MATERIALS.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR BOXES.
SKETCH BOOKS & BLOCKS.
SKETCHING EASELS.
ETCHING MATERIALS COMPLETE.
DESPATCH BOXES.
CHUBBS DESPATCH, CASH, & DEED BOXES.
STATIONERY CABINETS.
WRITING CASES.
PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, & CARD CASES.
SPORTING AND POCKET KNIVES.
MAGIC LANTERNS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES AND CASES.
FRITHS INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
WATERBURY AMERICAN CLOCKS.
GENTLEMENS CARPENTERS TOOLCHESTS Rs. 25, Rs. 32, Rs. 40.
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.
COLORED PHOTOGRAPH.
WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS.
OIL-PAINTINGS.
STATIONERY of all kinds.
COPYING-INK-PENCILS.
MANIFOLD WRITERS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER-BOOKS, BIBLES.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES selling half price.
CIGAR CASES selling half price.
SUTTONS SEEDS selling half price.
GOLD PENS.
STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.
SILVER PENCIL CASES
IVORY PEN and PENCIL CASES.
LETTER SCALES
INKSTANDS.
COPYING, EMBOSSING, & EYELET PRESSES
BALL PROGRAMMES, MEMOS., &c.
PLAYING-CARDS, ordinary pattern.
AMERICAN SQUEEZER, PLAYING-CARDS.
WHIST MARKERS
CHESS & BACKGAMMON.
BEZIQUE BOXES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES
BILLIARD & POOL BALLS.
GRAPHOSCOPES
DRESSING-BAGS & CASES.
JEWEL CASES.
WORK BASKETS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
Telephone Number

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

REUTER reports a further rise of ⅛ in Consols in London yesterday, French Rentes being unchanged. Bar Silver has declined to 51⅛d. per oz., the rate given by private messages of the previous day; and, doubtless in sympathy with this, Rupee Paper is quoted ⅛ lower in Fours and ¼ in Fours-and-a-half.

The General Produce markets keep unaltered, but the downward tendency in metals is continued, copper being quoted 10s. per ton and yellow metal ⅛d. per lb. lower.

Cotton in Liverpool keeps firm in tone, with a fair spot business doing, the sales yesterday being 12,000 and to-day 10,000 bales, including 2,500 Surats both days. Yesterday an advance of 1-16d. was quoted in Fair and Good Oomras, but to-day prices come unchanged. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unaltered at 10 9-16 cents., but March shipment was 4 points lower at 10·55 cents. To-day these prices are repeated.

Our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position is subjoined. The stock in Liverpool has only increased by 1,000 bales during the week, the quantity taken by the trade and for export reaching the unusually large total of 88,000 bales. The total visible supply, however, goes on rapidly increasing, being 160,000 bales larger than a week ago, and the American receipts are large, with every sign that the fullest crop estimates are justified. Even with a 6¾ million crop, however, prices are at a very moderate level with Mid-Uplands under 6d. per lb., and barring other outside influences, it will require extraordinary figures to induce much of a decline from the present position.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]r the	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Liver[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Afloat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Indian „	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price of Mid-Uplands	6¼d.	6½d.	6⅜d.
Do. Fair Dhollera	3 15-16d.	4½d.	5 1-16d.
Difference	2 3-16d.	2d.	1 11-16d.

EXCHANGE.—The drop in Bar Silver induced the market to open with a very weak feeling, and this was increased by the downward tendency of the Calcutta advices. Only a small business has been done, but we hear of 3 months' credits having been done at 1s. 7 31-32d. for January and 1s. 8d. for February. We quote for ready paper :—

Bank Bills on demand .... 1s. 7 11-16d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .... 1s. 7¾d. „
Do. 3 Months' sight .... 1s. 7 27-32d. „
Credits 3 „ „ .... 1s. 7 31-32d. „
Francs 3 „ „ .... 2·10½ „

On Calcutta we quote demand ⅛ premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly weaker and Fours have receded to Rs. 99¾, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 106⅜.

SHARES are quiet, with few changes worthy of note. Fort Press are Rs. 25 lower. Dhurrumsey Spinning are Rs. 5, Great Eastern Mill shares Rs. 7½ and Western India Rs. 10 per share higher.

COTTON.—A very steady feeling has prevailed, with a fair inquiry for new crops at rather better prices. New Jalgaum ready has been bought at Rs. 191½, for January-February at Rs. 188, and for February-March at Rs. 186 per candy. Broach for March may be quoted at Rs. 216, but of all kinds there are fewer sellers than buyers.

WHEAT and SEEDS are practically unchanged.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at unaltered rates, both ready and forward.

PIECE-GOODS are steady, with a fair, if not a large business passing at previous values.

[illegible] STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	[illegible]
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	3 do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	3 12	97xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,100
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs.170	1,115
Apollo Press Co.					460
(small shares)	750	400	400	40	
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	625
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	542½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	75
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,180
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	180
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,315
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,575
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p. s.	550
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	505
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	390
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	222½
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	480
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,350
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		60	66

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	350	..	350
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	16	220xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	136
New issue	..	100	70	..	100xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s	540xd
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	750
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	40
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
BudneiraM'f'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500	...	420
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	650
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	865
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	ni	472½
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	745
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	550
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,045
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,045
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	250	..	235
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	925
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	..	122
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150p.s.	2,345
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	830
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 6	1320
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	232½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,315
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	835
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	900
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	687½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	272½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,375xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360
Soonderdas	750	,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	565
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	760
Western India S.& M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	485½
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 6	134
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,775
Do. New Shares		500	200	...	510
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	2½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	390
Kemp & Co., Ld	2,000	200	100	..	156
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,150xd
Ripon Gold Mg Co. Ld	30,000A	10	6	..	3
Do. do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy &., Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	116
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	...	23½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	950
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	...	..

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal issued on the 21st November as compared with that for the 14th November :—

LIABILITIES.	14th Nov. Rs.	A.	P.	21st Nov. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	33,11,781	4	4	33,11,781	4	4
Treasury Balance	2,98,58,781	14	9	2,34,25,329	2	8
Other Deposits	2,49,68,678	3	11	2,98,07,285	15	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,35,420	1	6	2,24,107	5	3
Sundries	11,93,852	5	10	12,10,300	7	9
Rs.	7,95,68,508	14	4	7,24,95,251	7	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	80,94,290	12	0	79,58,510	4	0
Other authorized Invtmts	44,52,440	0	0	44,50,855	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	62,84,87	13	9	49,12,785	7	4
Credits on do.	45,86,940	5	7	55,55,262	4	2
Bills Discounted	2,63,68,406	11	5	2,52,87,027	14	6
Balances with other Banks	3,96,840	13	8	4,37,514	10	1
Bullion	1,87,411	15	7	1,32,120	14	5
Dead Stock	12,01,697	9	1	12,00,546	7	6
Stamps	7,707	0	0	7,465	2	0
Sundries	4,96,644	2	0	4,94,418	8	10
Cash at Head Office	1,33,56,503	2	6	93,22,761	11	3
Do. at Branches	1,41,35,038	8	9	1,27,35,983	3	1
Rs.	7,95,68,508	14	4	7,24,95,251	7	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Glen Caladh, 494 tons, Captain R. Lamant, sailed yesterday for Balasore in ballast.

THE steamer Hatfield, 1191 tons, Captain J. W. Stranghan, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Miranda, 1,090 tons, Captain W. Phippen, sailed on the 25th instant for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 534 tons, Captain T. Johnston, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Miss Julia Reilly, and 62 deck passengers.

THE steamer Plainmiller, 1,196 tons, Cptain W. Makenzie, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius (11th Nov.), with of 30,014 bags sugar, and Mr. Wallace and 60 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia, 1,728 tons, Captain A. B. Daniell, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Trieste, &c., brought the English mail and the following cargo :—30 packages paints, 7 cases lametta, 50 packages papers, 4 boxes specie, 99 packages fruit, 10 cases hoops, 3 cases clocks and watches, 100 packages grapes, 10 packages glassware, 3 cases pencils, 2 boxes gold coins, 1 case corals, 1 box jewellery, 34 cases confectionery, 9 packages hardware, 283 cases beads, 12 cases piecegoods, 44 boxes silver, 1 case boots, 7 cases toys, 5 cases saffron, 1 box rupees notes, and many packages merchandise.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Helios, 1,557 tons, Captain A. Tersig, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Trieste (1st Nov.), with the following cargo :—17 packages glassware, 18 cases sewing machines, 11 cases toys, 5 cases clocks, 17 cases beads, 27 packages paints, 11 cases litha stones, 9 cases false pearls, 506 packages papers, 6 cases earthenware, 1,055 pieces timber, 130, packages beer, 10 cases playing cards, 8 cases prunes, 10 cases buttons, 13 packages hardware, 6 packages ivory, 1 box gold, 10 cases friut, 6 cases confectionery, and many pack-[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Nov 25
	Plainmiller (s)	McKenzie	Mauritius, Nov. 11.
	Helios (s)	Tercig	Trieste, Nov. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
24	Kangra (s)	Smith	Persian Gulf.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Cutch.
	Cathay (s)	Robbie	London.
25	Miranda (s)	Phippen	Dunkirk.
	Geelong (s)	Webber	China, &c.
	H. M. Crocodile (s)	Hand	England.
26	Pachmba (s)	Johnston	Kurrachee.
	Glen Caladh (s)	Lamont	Balasore.
	Hatfield (s)	Stranghan	Marseilles.

The steamer Geelong, Webber, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance on Friday.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Friday :—
Steamer Manilla, to Genoa, &c.,
Steamer Pachumba, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading, on Saturday :—
Steamer Plainmiller, to China, &c.
Steamer Helios, to China &c.
Steamer Cascapedia, to Marseilles.
Steamer Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.
Steamer Kashgar, to Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
20	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Rangoon, Nov. 17.
	Calcutta (s)	Mason	Rangoon, Nov. 10.
	Sulitelma	Graham	Cape Town, Oct. 5.
21	Rajpootana (s)	Thomas	Rangoon, Nov. 17.
	Australia (s)	Alderton	London, Oct. 11.
	Ardgowan (s)	Murchie	London, Aug. 2.
	M. Framjee (s)	Bidwell	Liverpool, July 30.
22	Victory (s)	Elcoate	Galle, Nov. 17.
	British Sceptre	Rowe	London, July 6.
	Peebleshire	Miller	Cardiff, July 14.
	Cadzow Forest	Smith	Liverpool, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20.—Steamers Chanda, Mahratta, Chindwara, Roma, Galatia, Mameluke and Uppingham. Ships British Nation and Viscount.

[illegible]

9 Goorkha, ss, Sharp, from London.
9 Rohilla, ss, Barratt, from Sydney.
10 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Jubul Zukur.
10 China, ss, Dodero from Genova.
11 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
11 Mirzapore, ss, Perrins, from London.
11 Ava, ss, Ronsfean, from Marseilles.
11 Irene Morris, ss, Burgess, from Rangoon.
11 California, ss, Young, from Liverpool.
12 Zigazag, ss,——from Hodeida.
13 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Jeddah.
13 Anadyr, ss, Ma celle, from Shanghai.
13 Dorunda, ss, Withers, from Brisbane.
13 Bedford, ss, Aitkenhead, from London.
13 Benisaf, ss, Dessesseux, from Cardiff.
13 Drachenfels, ss, Tarec, from Samarang.
13 Explorer, ss, Wiggin, from London.
13 Duke of Devonshire, ss, Long, from Calcutta.
14 Maggallanes, ss, Font, from Liverpool.
14 Shelley, ss, Garton, from Jeddah.
14 Merkara, ss, Wood, from London.
14 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Jubal Zukur.
15 Quetta, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.
15 Inchborva, ss, Griffiths, from Calcutta.
15 Salway, ss, Jarvis, from Samarang.
15 Inch Mornish, ss, Day, from Calcutta.
15 Teviotdale, ss, Houston, from Kurrachee.
15 Viola, ss, Stephens, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

9 Poonah, ss, Chapman, to London.
9 Armenia, ss, Read to Liverpool.
10 Joseph Ferens, ss, Burnup, to London.
10 Goorkha, ss, Sharp, to Calcutta.
10 Rohilla, ss, Barratt, to London.
10 China, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
11 Operculum, ss, Thompson, to Jabul Zukur.
11 Mirzapore, ss, Perrins, to Bombay.
11 Ava, ss, Ronsfean, to Shanghai.
12 Irene Morris, ss, Burgess, to Port Said F. O.
12 California, ss, Young, to Calcutta.
12 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Bombay.
13 Anadyr, ss, Marcelle, to Marseilles.
13 Dorunda, ss, Withers, to London.
13 Drachenfels, ss, Tareo, to Marseilles.
14 Mokta, ss, Homene, to Jeddah.
14 Zigazag, ss,——to Mussawa.
14 Audacious H. M's, ss, St. John, to China.
14 Duke of Devonshire, ss, Long, to Dundee.
14 Maggallanes, ss, Font, to Manilla.
15 Shelley, ss, Garton, to Calcutta.
15 Quetta, ss, Templeton, to London.
15 Inchborva, ss, Griffths, to Bremenhaven.
15 Salway, ss, Jarvis, to Port Said F. O.
15 Inmornish, ss, Day to Rotterdam.
16 Teviotdale, ss, Houston, to Dunkirk.
16 Viola, ss, Stephens, to Antwerp.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Amberwitch, I. G., ss, Gwyn, from Perim.
Tourmaline, H. M's., ss, Dennistoun, from Suez.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Bedford, ss, Aitkenhead, from London.
Benisaf, ss, Dessesseux, from Cardiff.
Explorer, ss, Wiggin, from London.
Merkara, ss, Wood, from London.
Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Jubul Zukur.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

California (s)—1 bale corks, Thomson and Taylor; 1,008 bundles steel hoops, Premjee Ookerda; 942 bundles steel hoops, Ralli Brothers; 20 cases iron safes, John C. Elmore and Co; 399 bundles hoop iron, David Sassoon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Goa (s)—5 packages printing materials, Jamsetjee Eduljee; 25 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 15 casks fuse, 2 cases fog signals and 2 cases cartridges, Mamedally Lookmanjee; 3 cases wall papers, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy and Co.
China (s)—50 cases champagne, Lyon and Co.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Dryburgh Abbey (s)—5 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mirzapore (s)—3 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co; 3 cases medicines, Thomson and Taylor; 26 packages provisions and 1 case toys, W. J. Essai; 15 cases papers, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China (s)—10 cases brandy, D. R. Dady and Co; 18 cases liquor, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.

FROM GENOA.

China (s)—500 pigs lead, F. Rubatino, St.N. Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

California (s)—25 cases tobacco, Goolamally Jewanjee.

FORM BORDEAUX.

China (s)—18 cases oilmanstores, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co; 255 boxes brandy, Treacher and Co; 26 boxes brandy, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 170 boxes brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Brtish King (s)—50 cwts peacock feathers, C. S. Wadia; 600 cwts myrabolams, Dhurumsey; Ruttonsey; 17 bales hides, Jamal Ladoo; 10 bales hides, Khulfanbhoy Damany; 1 000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 64 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 8 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 76 bales wool, Motty Jaitha; 27 bales rags, T. Sugden; 103 bales rags and 14 bales cotton, Oomersey Nagsey and Co; 27 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 225 cwts coir yarn, Moolji Jaitha and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsey and Co; 105 cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Nanjee.
California (s)—252½ cwts olibanum, A. Hussum; 390 cwts. myrabolams, Jairam Eayall; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsey and Co; 390 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 115 bales cotton, Rowjee Jootha; 57 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 110 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Clan Rassaid (s)—216 bales cotton drooping. Tokersey Jewraj; 111 cwts coir yarn, Jewandass Vulubdass.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay (s)—14½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passiany; 4½ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 10½ cwts ivory, Suriff Durvesh.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cochin (s)—300 cwts groundnuts 6,000 cwts gingelly seed and bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 125 cwts cair yarn, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

China (s)—300 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.
Cochin (s)—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MESSINA.

Dhina (s)—8,148 cwts gingellyseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Miranda, (s)—1,117½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kepler (s)—280 cwts gingellyseed, Wallace and Co.; 350 cwts rapeseed L. Singer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—56½ cwts raisins, Essa Sallay Mahomed; 74 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 50 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza; 50 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 68 bales twist, Tata and Co.; 44¾ cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, Vuzurbhoy Thavur.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Korji Chamksey, deceased.
Macfarlane and E.—Thucker Luckmidass Jadowjee, vs Muttoobai widow Jefferson B and D—Part heard.
6-82—Tyabjee and D—Oodhowjee Vussonjee vs Jumnadass Bapujee—Jefferson B. and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

97-81—M. H. Khan—Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and another vs D. C. Lobo and another—R. M. Sayani.
319-81—Shapoorjee and T- Jugjewandas Purmanundass alias Jumnadas Purmanundass vs Roopa Prema—M. M. Munshi.
115-80—Chalk and W (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurridass vs Itchalal Wandrawandass - and others—Macfarlane and E.
36-81—Smith and F—Moolibai vs J. H. Grant—Crawford

For settlement of issues.

20-82—Jefferson B. and D—Hajee Abdool Vyed Oosman and another vs Bechur Ramsew and others—Payne and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Such of the following Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over, and be taken in their order after the New Long Cause 312-82.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

313-82—Prescot and W—J. C. Lanyon and another vs Heerjee Hunsraj and another—Muljee and B.
314-82—Tyabjee and D—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhow rao Bhaskerjee
315-82—Hore C. and S—J. Donald vs J. S. Pirrie.
318-82—Tobin and R—The London B. and M. Bank vs The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mundlik and another R. M. Sayani.
352-82—M. M. Munshi—Khooshal Sadashiv and another vs Wamen Sadashiv and others—Janardhen and H.
355-82—J. C. Cama—Matoobai vs Balcrustna Bhiwa Lannajee—Janardhen and H.
356-82—Tobin and R—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Narayen [illegible]

[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

[illegible]
Baumgartner, Col., S. C., on leave, from Poona.
Fraser, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, from Mhow.
Bradford, Lieut.-Col., Madras Pol. Dept., from leave, from England.
Sutherland, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Colvin, Lieut.-Col., R. Fusiliers, from leave, from England.
Currie, Major, Brigade Major, from leave, from England.
Newbery, Major, S. C., from leave, from England.
Morris, Lieut., S. C., from leave, from England.
Ruggles, Sub.-Ins. Army School, on duty, from Aden.
Selfe, Captain, R. A., from leave, from England.
Stevenson, Captain, 19th Bombay N. I., on duty, from England.

NOVEMBER 24.

Yate, Captain, Bombay, Pub. Dept., on duty, from England.
Christopher, Captain, Comt. Dept., on duty, from Suez.
Alexander, Captain, 4th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Roberts, Major, Lancashire, from leave, from England.
Atkins, Major, 6th Bengal N. I., from leave, from England.
Doig, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Mainwaring, Lieut., 3rd Punjab N. I., from leave, from England.
Alexander, Captain, Ast. Ins. of Gymnaasia, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 25.

Hill, Lieut., R. S. Fusiliers, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 21.

Neave, Major, 18th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, to Nowshera.
Cox, Major, 33rd Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Marshall, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Ferguson, Surg. Major, on duty, to Belgaum.
Walker, Major, 1st Cavalary H. C., to join, to Bolarum.
Yeld, Surg., on leave, to England.
Welman, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, to Mhow.
Swenelow, Major, R. E., on duty, to Aden.
Colson, Lieut. Col. R. Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
[illegible] from leave, to Deesa.
[illegible] School, on duty, to Poona.
[illegible]
[illegible] to join, to Allahabad.
[illegible]
[illegible] on leave, to Mhow.
[illegible] on duty, to Deesa.
[illegible] Ins. Gymnasia, on duty,
NOVEMBER 26.
[illegible] Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.
Fraser, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, to Bhooj.
Atkinson, Lieut., R. Fusiliers, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C

Bombay, November 27.

It is notified for information that the Western India Rifle Association local meeting at Coorla will take place on the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th of December, 1882, instead of the dates formerly settled on.

There will be Company Drill for C. and E. Companies at the Oval daily on and after Wednesday next, the 29th inst. at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay time.)

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters.
Poona, November 24.

1st N. I. (Grenadiers)—Lieut. G. D. Atkinson, 1st Bn. Rl. Fusiliers, a candidate for the S. C. to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

4th N. I.—Lieut. Col. F. P. Forteath, S. C., Offg. Comdt. 19th N. I. to officiate as Comdt., vice Col. Bannerman, proceeded on furlough.

5th N. I.—Lieut. R. Williams 1st Bn. South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

8th N. I.—Lieut. C. P. Campbell, 1st Bn. N. Staffordshire Regt., a candidate for the S. C. to officiate as Wing Offier on probation.

13th N. I.—Lieut. H. Welman, 2nd Bn. Rl. Irish Rifles, a candidate for the S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut. G. H. Turner, a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

Major F. J. S. Adam, S. C., is atteached to the 7th N. I.

Lieut. G. B. O. Donnell will rejoin the 3rd N. L. I. forthwith.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the date specified :—
Lieut. Col. E. S. Walcott, General List Inf. (Dy. Asst. Comsy. Gen.) 16th Nov.
Capt. D. W. K. Barr, S. C. (political Agent Baghelkhund) 16th Nov.
Dy. Asst. Comsy (Hony. Lieut.) J. Ezechiel, Comst. Dept. 17th Nov.

The following order is confirmed :—
Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Bn. Regtl. order, dated 17th Nov. appointing Lieut. G. W. Hawks to be Interp. to the Bn. with effect from 12th inst.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette. November, 22.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned oprosite their names :—

Mr. J. C. Price, Magte and Colr, Chumparun, 3 months. Mr F. H. McLaughlin, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Backergunge, 18 days.

Mr. R. Cornish, Asst. Magte and Colr., 10 months.

The special leave for six months granted to Mr. R. L. Mangles, V.C., Member, Board of Reavenue, 27th Feb last, has been converted by H. M's Secy of State for India into furlough on medl certificate for one year.

Mr. H. Thompson, Dy Magte and Dy, Colr. is posted to the Sudder station of the dist of Tipperah.

The services of the following officers are placed temply at the displ of the Board of Rovenue for employment on special duty :—

Mr. H. M. Tobin, Offg. Jt-Magte. and Depy. Colr., Monghyor.

Mr. D. J. Maephepson, Offg. Jt-Magte. and Depy. Colr., Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Jt-Magte and Depy. Colr., 24-Perghs, to Act in first gde. of Je-Magtes and Depy Colrs, from 12th inst.

The services of Mr. A. E. C. Bolst Dist. Supdt. of Police, on furlough, are placed at the displ of the Govt of India in the Home Dept. for employment in Assam.

Mr. R. W. Keown, Offg Asst. Supdt. of Police, Moor shedabad, is transfered to Mymensing, from date he joined that dist.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillion, Inspr-Genl. of Registration, in deputy. as Depy. Supdt. of Census Operations, Bengal, leave for one month, from 1st Dec. next.

Col. W. T. Fagan, Offg. Persl. Asst. to the Inspr-Genl. of Police, to act as a Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, during the absence of Col. W. R. Gordon.

Mr. A. V. Kuyvett., Dist. Supdt. of Police, Jessore, to be Persl. Asst. to the inspr.-Genl. of Police, vice Maj. A. W. Wilkinson.

Mr. Kuyvett leave for three months from date he may be relieved of his duties at Jessore.

Mr. G. A. Grierson to act in first gde. of Jd.-Magte. and Depy. Colrs. in the Dist. of Pattana from date he joined that dist.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie., Offg. Jt.-Magte. and Depy. Colr. of Nuddea, to be a member of the Dist. School Committee of that dist, vice Mr. W. H. M. Gun., transfd.

Mr. C. L. Harrison, Sub.-Depy. Opium Agent, Chuprah, Behar Agency, returned to duty on the afternoon of 12th Oct.,

The services of Mr. J. Barron., Ex. Engr. of the Arrah. Divn., are placed temply at the displ. of the Rlwy. Rranch of this Dept., for employment on the Nagpor Rlwy. Surveys.

Mr. J. H. Toogood to be Ex. Engr. of the Arrah. Divn., vice Mr. Barron.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Christmas Holidays.—All Public Offices at the Presidency and in the Provinces will be closed for the Christmas Holidays from Saturday, the 23rd Dec. 1882, to Thursday, the 4th Jan. 1883, both days inclusive.

Mr. F. H. Hamnett, on special duty privilege leave for three months.

Surg Major W. Farquhar, M. D., to be Medical Officer, Ootacamund, vice surg. Major J. Smith, whose tenure expires on the 28th Nov.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the C. S. of the Madras Presidency :—Mr. H. W. Foster, Mr. D. D. Murdoch, and Mr. W. O. Horne.

Mr. R. Rice, of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been permitted by the Most Hon. the Sec. of State for India to return to duty with the period of his leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. H. Pigot James, Senior Chaplain on the Madras Estabt., has been permitted to retire from the service from 8th Nov.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Maltby, Acting First Asst. Supdt. Madras Survey, one year's furlough from 11th Jan. 1883.

Mr. E. N. Maltby, Asst. Inspr., Salt Dept., is transferred from the Tuticorn Circle to the Madras Salt Depot.

Mr. A. G. Johnston, Asst. Inspr., Salt Dept., having returned to duty on October 31, the unexpired portion of two months' privilege leave granted to him is cancelled.

Mr. H. Stafford, Sub-Asst.-Consvr. of Forests, 2nd Class, Kurnool Division, is transferred to Godavari Division.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg.-Major W. Farquhar, M. D., I. M. D. are placed at the disposal of the Public Dept.

The following promotions are made in the 21st Regt. N. I. from 1st Oct :

Subadar Sheikh Tippoo to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Shekir Abdoolah to be Subadar.

Havildar-Major, Mahomed Ap-Khan, to be Jamadar.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Col. B. H. W. Magrath, S. C. Asst. Comy.-Gen. 1st Class, to act as Dy. Comy.-Genl.; Major A. F. Laughton, S. C. [illegible] Comsy.-Gen. 1st Class, to act as Asst. [illegible] 1st Class; Major E. A. Bruce, S. C. Dy. [illegible]-Genl. 2nd Class; Capt. W. Cooke S. C. [illegible] Comsy.-Gen. 1st Class, to act as Dy. Ass[illegible]n, 1st Class, and Lieut. R. C. Sherard [illegible] Asst. Comsy-Gen. 2nd Class, to act as [illegible] Comsy. Gen. 2nd Class, During the abs[illegible] of Col. G. A. Walker, or un[illegible]. Dated 19th Nov. [illegible]

[illegible] PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette.)

Mr. T. R. Wyer, Assist. Magis. and Coll. who has reported his return from furlough posted, to the Azamgarh dist.

Mr. J. R. Holt, Assist. Magist. and Coll. transferd from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur.

Mr. C. J. Connel, Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N. W. P., to revert to his substantive appointment as Assist. Magis. and Coll. and to be posted to the Lucknow Dist. as Assist. Commr. from 13th Nov.

BRITISH BURMAH ORDERS.

(British Burmah Gazette.)

Mr. K. G. Burne, Offg. Director of Public Instn., on being relieved by Mr. P. Hordern, is appointed to the charge of the Salveen dist. of the Tenasserim div, vice Mr. J. C. Davis, Depy. Commr., who proceeds on privilege leave.

Mr. G. E. Godbier, Extra Assist. Commr., 4th Grade, reported his return from the privilege leave and resumed charge of the office of Registrar of the Court of the Judl. Commr., British Burma, on 6th Nov.

Privilege leave for 3 months is granted to Mr. J. C. Davis, Cepy. Commr., 4th Grade, from 15th Nov. or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.
THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.
For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut against the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.
Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.
Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.
Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

IMPAIRED VISION.
DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.
Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq. M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have commended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CUNLIFFE—November 21, at Bankipor, Behar, the wife of Foster K. Cunliffe, Chief Storekeeper, Patna-Baraich State Railway, of a daughter.

FAGAN—November 18, at Sialkot, the wife of C. G. F., Fagan, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

HOBART—October 19, At Madras, the wife of W. H. Hobart, Chaplain of Vepery, of a son.

MACKENZIE—November 20, at Coonoor, the wife of J. W. S. Mackenzie, Kotagherry, of a son.

WALKER—November 17, at Calcutta, the wife of Frederic Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MISQUITH—DENTON—November 20, at Vepery Walter Francis, son of Mr J. C. Misquith, Ootacamund, to Mignonette Kathleen, daughter of the late Mr. William Denton, of Chickmugloor, Kadur District. Mysore.

DEATHS.

MACARTNEY—November 18, at Wazeerabad, William Joseph Macartney, child of Mr. and Mrs. H. Macartney, aged 5 years.

STORY—October 24, at Wargrave, Henley-on-Thames Emily Priscilla Rebecca, wife of Major Philip Story, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"BLANCHE REIVES," DUDLEY WYATT," "AUGUSTUS GLOVER," &c.—It would obviously be improper to publish your letters while the case is sub judice.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1882.

THE Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have taken the question of the Rajpootana Railway rates to the highest court of appeal given to us in this country, namely, public opinion at home. The correspondence on this subject has been printed and distributed to the various Chambers of Commerce and to the leading public men in England. The question will now get, at least, a thorough ventilation, and the protective policy of the Indian Government in its management of state railways will need an abler defence than any vouchsafed in reply to Bombay complaints, if it is to be supported by public opinion in England. We do not propose to go over the ground taken up in the correspondence referred to, as it is well known to our readers. If the question is taken up aright at home, it will no longer be one of Bombay asking for a fair share of the trade of the North-West, nor of the refusal of Government to allow the trade of Northern India to take its natural course to Europe by the way of the western seaport of India, in order to protect the trade of Calcutta. If fully understood, the question will assume a broader aspect; it will become a question of the true interest of the country in the management of our state railways. Are the railways owned by the country, paid for out of the Indian Treasury, to be managed in the interests of the country at large, or as rival railways each competing against the other for the traffic of the different districts through which rival lines may pass? If each line of state railway is to be regarded by itself, and to be worked in its own special interest as if it were a private railway, seizing hold of all traffic within its reach, whether at paying rates or not, then the question will remain as it now stands, and the East Indian will keep its hold on the wheat traffic of Delhi. If, however, the interests of the country at large are to guide the Supreme Government in their solution of this question, this traffic must leave the East Indian and take its natural course over the Rajpootana line to Bombay. If the country is to get any compensation for its heavy liability in the ownership of the state railways, and for the higher expenses attendant on Government management, it will be in the promotion of the general interests of the country, rather than the selfish interests of special lines of railway.

Now, to take a broad view of this question, and one which leads to an easy solution, the state railways must be regarded as being owned by, and to be managed solely in the interests of, the tax-payers of the country. In the interests of the country at large, it is the same thing whether goods find their way over one state railway or over another. It is the same thing whether the profit comes into the Treasury through the Rajpootana earnings or that of the East Indian. We say profit, for the experience of 1881 showed that at a uniform rate of freight the Rajpootana as well as the East Indian Railway worked at a profit. But [illegible] the East Indian Railway can [illegible] the Rajpootana, and consequently that it can put its rates lower; and it is on this ground, and on this only, that the action of Government is defended in the adoption of relative rates which deprive the Rajpootana altogether of through traffic. It has been clearly shown in the correspondence referred to that the lower cost of working on the East Indian does not justify the difference adopted by Government on the two railways. But this is an argument which we do not propose to follow up here. We will admit, for argument's sake, all that Government claim as to the advantage possessed by the East Indian in lower cost of coal and easier gradients. The question then, as it appears to us, presents itself in this way: the East Indian Railway is in a position to reduce its rates; where then should the reduction be made in the interests of the country? This railway carries goods and passengers to and from all stations on the 1,500 miles of line between Delhi and Calcutta, and between Allahabad and Jubbulpore. If a reduction is to be made, is it the grain trade from Delhi only that can claim that reduction in the interests of the country? Are the rates on goods and passengers so low that all the districts served by the East Indian are best cared for by using this reduction so as to turn the grain trade from Delhi for Europe by the long route viâ Calcutta? and is it by a reduction on this through traffic from Delhi that the Indian Treasury, into which the profits of both lines go, is best served? In his last Railway Report Mr. Danvers tells us that the lowest average cost of carrying a passenger is found on the East Indian and two other lines, but that the highest charge for carrying a passenger is found on the East Indian. In the interests of the country is it right that this anomaly should be allowed to continue when this railway is declared to be in a position to reduce its rates? Again, the lowest cost of carrying one ton of goods one mile is said by the same authority to be on the East Indian, and yet we find that the charge made by this line for carrying goods is not the lowest, but that it is fifty per cent. above the lowest rate charged. Still further, the East Indian Railway has practically the monopoly of the carriage of coal to the North-West, both for the general industries of the country and for the state railways; can it be for the interests of the country at large that the rate for coal should remain at a comparatively high level, and that a reduction, when justified, should be so arranged that, in order to draw traffic from another state railway, grain should be carried at a lower rate than that charged for coal? Even admitting, for argument's sake, that passengers and goods to and from all the stations on the 1,500 miles of line on this railway should be maintained at a very high rate compared with the cost of working, would not the interests of the country claim for the coal for its state railways and its industries a reduction before that of Delhi wheat?

It seems clear, therefore, that Government fail to comprehend the importance of the question before them, when they justify the diversion of a trade which had begun with some promise, to the old and longer route viâ Calcutta, by the assertion that the lower cost of coal and the easier gradients enable the East Indian to work at a lower cost than the Rajpootana. Viewed only from this standpoint of the districts served by this costly railway, the reduction could fairly be claimed for other interests than those of the grain trade of Delhi; but when it is remembered that this reduction is specially arranged in order to prevent traffic finding its way by another state railway to its natural seaport, there is a glaring failure to realise the real interests of the country. The only ground upon which such action could be justified would be that the East Indian were a private company determined to keep its trade at any sacrifice. It is incomprehensible, when one state railway is allowed to neglect the general interests of its customers and of the portion of the country it ought to serve, for the purpose of depriving another state railway of what is its legitimate traffic. We trust that the step taken by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber will lead to a ventilation of this subject at home. Even then Bombay stands at a great disadvantage, inasmuch as the private company which works the East Indian Railway for Government have a direct interest in maintaining their hold on to the grain trade of Delhi, even at the cost of their other customers, while the Rajpootana Railway has no supporters even among its own management; the influence of the Government of India meantime is thrown wholly with the older and more influential railway. It is still possible, however, that some independent pressure from home may induce the Indian Government to take a broader view of the subject, and to look at the question in a wider aspect that that merely of the cost of coal to the East Indian Railway. If the state railways of this country are to be managed in the interests of the country, they will not be allowed to suffer from that competition which is the ruin of so many railways in other countries. The state railways—and the East Indian is a state railway, being paid for at an enormous price out of the Indian Treasury—must be regarded as one railway to be managed as one concern, and in the interests of the country at large. Any advantage of reduction of rates should be given impartially to all interests, and not be used by one line to the injury of another. If this cannot be done, then the railways should be made over to private companies; the country then would get the benefit of competition, now it suffers only the disadvantages of competition.

THE extension of dry dock accommodation in Bombay is receiving the attention of Government, and a Committee will soon consider the subject. Already the Port Trust and the Town Council have, at the request of Government, appointed their representatives on the Committee. This movement is made at a representation from the Admiralty that there should be accommodation in Bombay for docking the largest of H. M.'s ships of war. The late military expeditions, those to Malta and to Egypt, show also the necessity of providing means for docking the largest transports. We cannot anticipate that future expeditions will all end as speedily as those referred to; and as this port from its position will be the chief point of departure for any Indian expedition, it is time that larger dry dock accommodation were provided. Trade, too, is even now but barely provided for in this way, and with the certainty of an increase, provision should be made for the future. With regard to the appointments, all will recognise that Captain Morland and Mr. Ormiston should be members of the Committee; any such Committee would be incomplete without the benefit of their knowledge and experience of matters and works connected with the harbour. At the same time, we think that both these gentlemen should have been appointed by Government, leaving to the Port Trust and to the Town Council to appoint men who would represent more directly the trading and general interests of the community. It will be left now to Government to see that their interests are duly represented.

THAT the Balkan states should be perpetually endeavouring to squeeze strips of territory and strategic positions out of Turkey is not surprising, and perhaps the recent success of Greece in an enterprise of this description may have encouraged Prince Nikita of Montenegro to follow the example of King George. If the claim reported by Reuter to be set up by the mountain state for the town of Kolatchini be simply the spontaneous outcome of the well-known cupidity of the mountaineers, there will not be much difficulty in disposing of it, whether the Montenegrins be driven back to their mountains, or permitted to take up a position in the valley of the Tara. Kolatchini is a town situated to the eastward of the present Montenegrin frontier, and on the right, or eastern, bank of the Tara, a tributary of the Drina. It is possibly of little value, and the importance [illegible] would be [illegible] suspicious, to say the least of it, that the pretensions of Prince Nikita to Kolatchini should follow so soon after his visit to St. Petersburg. A connection between the two events might easily be traced, and if any such connection exist we shall probably hear a good deal about Kolatchini before the matter is settled.

As will be seen in our telegraphic columns, a collision has taken place at Suez between the P. and O. mail-steamer Malwa and the Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes. The injuries to the Malwa were evidently serious, inasmuch as she has been beached, though, fortunately, her passengers and mails were saved. From inquiries we learn that the collision occurred as the Malwa was leaving, and the Clan Forbes entering, the Canal. The Malwa was bringing out the London mails of November 17, and was due in Bombay on December 5. Her mails and passengers will now be transferred to the s. s. Thames, due to arrive here on the 12th prox. The result of the mishap, so far as India is concerned, is that we will be deprived of the English mails for a fortnight.

WE are informed that His Excellency the Governor will go on tour on or about the 1st December. He will visit the Governor-General of Portuguese India at Goa, and will inspect the terminus and works of the Southern Mahratta Railway. He will then proceed in turn to Hurnee, Viziadroog, Koompta, the Gairsoppa Falls, Carwar, Malwan, Rutnagherry, Chiploon, and Junjeera, or as many of these places as time will permit, returning to Bombay some days before the Christmas holidays. After Christmas H. E. will visit Khandeish and Nasick; and in February he hopes to be resident in Bombay, and to resume his usual engagements and receptions.

WE understand that the Bengal Army Medical Department have requisitioned Bombay for the services of about six medical officers.

DR. BLANEY'S LECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article to-day on the sewerage of Bombay you discuss the death-rate of the last seventeen years, pointing out that the average death-rate during Dr. Hewlett's incumbency was based "upon the swollen population of the mania time, which during the last six years of the period was reduced by scores of thousands consequent on the exodus following the collapse after the close of the American war. Of course when the population declined the aggregate of deaths fell off, but no allowance was ever made for this fact [the italics are mine] in calculating the death-rate per thousand of the population."

Upon this statement I desire to remark that I was never absent from Bombay during the years alluded to; that then, as now, I spent much of my time in the native town, and saw no sudden exodus of "scores of thousands" of the people taking place, while I did see a gradual exodus, such as might be expected to occur, and such as the census of 1872 proved had occurred. I would further remark that when I was working out the average mortality of the eight years of Dr. Hewlett's incumbency I made allowance for the declining population, as ascertained by the census of 1872, and calculated the mortality rate on the population proportionately diminished year by year. In like manner in making up the average mortality of the years of Dr. Weir's incumbency I made the same allowance for an increasing population, such as was found by the census of 1882. This is the second time I have been called upon to correct this mis-statement of fact.

One more remark in your article is worthy of a passing notice; it is this: "The well-known fact that an improved system of registration, of late years, has brought into the account a considerable infant mortality, scarcely noted in the former period" (Dr. Hewlett's). That is to say, a "considerable" number of infants who died were allowed to be buried or burned without being registered. This is a monstrous charge against the police, with nothing to support it that I know of. Is it meant that the police registered the deaths on the size of the bodies? The charge might just as easily be made against adult registration by the police. I say, sir, that the police of ten or twelve years ago did the registration duty as well as it is now done, and this I know from constant personal observation made at the time.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, November 25.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see you have stumbled this morning in several places in criticizing Dr. Blaney's lecture. I therefore ask the favour of your publishing a short letter I wrote to the Times of India yesterday, which I trust will show you that there is another side to the question. And all I ask is that it be fairly heard.—Yours, &c.,

November 25. V. N. MANDLIK.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA.")

SIR,—In your issue of last Wednesday, you fall foul of Dr. Blaney's lecture, because (1) of its diffuseness, and (2) because of a supposed attack on Dr. Weir. The first is a matter of opinion; the second is one which, I think, does not deserve the remarks you have made thereon. Lest an occasional fly may spoil the ointment, I write this to ask the favour of your inserting these few lines, so that no possible misunderstanding may occur. It is taken for granted that our Bombay drainage question has been settled. Is it? Five minutes' consideration will show whether it is settled, and if so how.

The system now about to be carried out is based on the report of the Commission of 1877-78. Its distinctive feature is that it is to carry nightsoil through the sewers to Love-grove. This is evidently based on the following paragraph in the Commission's Report (page viii., paragraph 7 (e) 1st clause) :—

"The Commission consider the system of privies and house-connections, as designed by Mr. Walton, which is now at work in Sonapore and Dukerwady, to be generally suitable for present purposes, but doubtless as time goes on, an improved class of water-closets will be generally adopted in the better class of native houses. In the latter case, the Commission would recommend that the adoption of a standard type of closets suitable to the customs of the natives be enforced, the type being modified from time to time as experience may suggest."

Now, as I pointed out at last Tuesday's meeting, there is no such system of privies and house-connections even now at work in Sonapore and Dukerwady; and it has never been in existence. I have told this to the Corporation many times; and that fact is patent and cannot be denied. The Commission, therefore, proceeded on a mere assumption, and the Government and the Municipal Corporation, who followed, have got no other data to go upon. More I will not say in this place, except to ask you to fairly consider all facts and suggestions, regardless of the person or persons who bring them forward.

I should be sorry to encourage personalities of any kind; and least of all at the expense of my friend, Dr. Weir. But in regard to Cammateepoora the case, I think, stands thus. About 1869, or some time before, the Oomercarry sewer was carried through the Cammatteepoora district, and works were constructed which, more than twelve years after, were ordered to be removed in October, 1879. Earthenware pipe-drains were laid in the centre of the cross-streets which conveyed nothing, for they were not connected with houses. On the 31st August, 1880, the Town Council passed a resolution, from which, for brevity's sake I extract the following :—

"2. That for upwards of twelve years the Cammatteepoora district exhibited a rate of mortality considerably in excess of that of any other district in the city, and it was repeatedly brought to the notice of the Town Council and the Corporation during the last three years that some special insanitary condition must be the cause of the excessive mortality.

3. The Health Officer, in his Annual Reports for 1878 and 1879, pointed out serious defects in the sewer system of Cammatteepoora. In the report for 1879, page 322, he observers :—"The sewers and pipe drains of Cammatteepoora emit the most offensive putrid smells; in some streets these emanations are more felt than in others, and their intensity varies according to the season; this hot weather the smell from many of the manholes was overpowering, and I myself have felt quite sick from breathing the gust of air rushing out of a man-hole."

5. On the 12th of August, 1880, the Executive Engineer on Special Duty, submitting a report to the [illegible] Commissioner on the same subject, [illegible] sewer, which [illegible] gases up them into the house-connections [illegible] the street ventilators. In the system of drainage for Cammateepoora which I am about to submit to you, I propose to deal with that district exactly on the principle sanctioned by the Drainage Commission, that is, I propose to take up all existing pipes, relay them (with cement joints) in the gullies at the back of the houses, and make them discharge into three 12" or 15" pipe sewers. From the bell-mouth junction in the new main sewer at Grant-road it will be necessary to extend the 3·9 by 2·6 brick sewers to the entrance of Cursetjee Sooklajee-street, and thus conduct the sewage from Cammatteepoora direct into the new system. If this is not done the Cammateepoora pipe system must connect with the old system, in which case the gases along the streets may be as bad as ever. I don't think any money should be spent upon the drainage of Cammatteepoora unless the system to be adopted provides for the complete segregation of sewage and rain-water, and for the carriage of the sewage into the new system of main sewers.

"6. The Chairman of the Corporation, who is a representative member of the Cammatteepoora ward, visited the district in company with some of the executive officers of the Municipality, and satisfied himself that the atmosphere of the district was seriously vitiated with sewer-air, and immediately afterwards represented the matter to the Corporation, having previously called for a report on the existing system of sewerage."

Thus for the last fifteen or sixteen years, Cammateepoora has suffered as no other section of the city has suffered from bad drainage, and if anybody is to be blamed, all the Health Officers and other officers concerned are to be so blamed. Dr. Weir went over this district with me in 1879, when I was a representative of that ward, and the Corporation passed a resolution to improve this locality; but I am not sure that it has yet been thoroughly done. It is of the essence of good government that the acts of all public officers should be freely criticised; and this is all I ask in the case of municipal institutions in Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

V. N. MANDLIK.

November 24.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will give me a corner in your world-wide journal. I read carefully your to-day's editorial concerning the new drainage. I beg most respectfully to differ from your opinion that the drainage system would prove a success if the whole work be carried out. We know that the drainage in Church Gate-street is on the principles of the new system, and still we hear complaints daily of the noxious gas prevailing there. If the whole work be carried out, it would prove a complete failure from the illustration given above. I completely go with Dr. Blaney in his opinion, and nearly all the inhabitants know this much for certain, that the rate of mortality will be greatly increased by the working of the new drainage. The members of the Corporation and the Town Council will confer a great boon on the public at large by not bringing into practice this new drainage in order to make out its efficiency or defects.

H.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FORTY-TWA HANDICAP MEDAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE second monthly competition for this medal was played for on the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th inst., and was won by Mr. Monteath. There were twenty entries, and there would have been more but for the fact that two of our best players had entered the lists of matrimony and gone off to the hills, two were away after shikar, and others were prevented coming by various causes. The mules had so monopolised the Terry Links for months past that the match had to be confined chiefly to the large maidan, and consisted of two rounds of 7 holes each morning. There was only one hazard over trees, and the absence of others proved a disappointment to the more ardent spirits to whom the crashing through cages and flying over trees is one of the chief attractions of the game. One enthusiastic junior, who carried everything before him the first day, imparted in confidence to a friend that without the chance of sending his ball through a tramway car in motion, and the excitement of driving over four rows of trees so scientifically as to escape the various wells on the other side (his favourite hazard), golf was to him as tame as croquet. Notwithstanding his good chance of the medal, this disappointment so preyed upon his mind the second day that he took 15 strokes more to the 14 holes than on the first day, and of course lost all chance of the medal. The distances being short, good driving didn't tell, and the scratch players with their best skill found it difficult to gain a point a hole upon partners who were allowed liberal handicaps. Next month the full round of 12 holes, we trust, will be playable, and the scratch men will then have a better opportunity of distinguishing themselves. There was no sound of "Teeribus" on the links this match. The Borderers didn't happen to go round together, and the sun was higher when they started than at the October competition. Two young bankers played a bold game for the Spune; but as some other gentlemen retired altogether before the end of the contest, this ancient honour has not been awarded.

The lowest total scratch scores were as follows :—Mr. Arthur and Mr. Hitch, 131; Mr. Stiven, 132 Mr. Spence and Mr. Lang, 133; and Mr. Roberts 134. The following is the scoring list :—

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Total.	Less points.	Handicap score.
Mr. Monteath	38	32	34	37	141	24	117
„ Lang	31	35	35	32	133	10	123
„ Douglas	35	40	32	43	150	24	126
„ Hitch	36	30	33	32	131	4	127
„ Johnston	35	32	39	43	149	22	127
„ Stiven	35	33	32	32	132	4	128
„ Arthur	32	34	33	32	131	Sc.	131
„ Chrystal	35	38	33	37	143	12	131
„ Elliot	39	36	36	33	144	12	132
„ Spence	33	37	32	31	133	Sc.	133
„ Roberts	34	31	37	32	134	Sc.	131
„ Mackintosh	41	37	45	42	165	28	137
„ McGillivray	43	41	39	47	170	28	142
„ Kingcome	50	47	50	50	197	28	169
Dr. Turnbull	33	33	38	retired		10	
Mr. McLaren	40	36	retired			10	
Mr. Flower	42	38	retired			22	

The third competition for the medal comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th of December, when we hope to see a large number of entries.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

Monday being a holiday, advantage was taken to play a handicap match for a handsome cup, and two other prizes presented by the Club; and considering that there has been so little time for practice owing to the shortness of the days, the scores were fairly good. There were twenty-five entries, and the following gentlemen handed in their cards :—

	Score.	Allowance.	Nett.	
Mr. J. H. Cornwall	51	4	47	1st prize.
Mr. E. H. Ogley	61	12	49	2nd Ditto
Mr. G. A. Ormiston	54	4	50	Tied for 3rd Prize.
Mr. H. C. Begg	55	5	50	
Mr. D. A. Campbell	55	5	50	
Mr. W. C. Fyfe	56	6	50	
Mr. H. S. Lemon	55	4	51	
Mr. R. S. Martin	57	5	52	
Mr. E. Morris	53	scratch	53	
Mr. D. Bain	58	5	53	
Mr. Walter Thomson	66	12	54	
Mr. W. L. Alston	70	12	58	
Mr. P. A. Garbett	69	9	60	

—Englishman

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 26.

The Viceroy arrived at Lucknow yesterday evening, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ripon. The arrival was private. Their Excellencies will pay a private visit to the Residency, and perhaps to the Bulrampore Hospital, in the afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A P. AND O. STEAMER BEACHED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. steamer Malwa, outward bound, came into collision yesterday off Suez with the steamer Clan Forbes, homeward bound from Calcutta. The Malwa has been beached. Her mails and passengers were saved.

THE BRITISH FORCES IN CAIRO.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Sir Andrew Clarke, Inspector-General of Fortifications and Works, has arrived at Cairo to improve the sanitary arrangements of the quarters occupied by the British forces.

MR. CHILDERS.

Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War, is in a prostrate condition from overwork, and is going abroad.

GOVERNORS IN THE COLONIES.

Colonel Sir W. T. D. Jervois, Governor of South Australia, has been appointed Governor of New Zealand.

Sir William C. T. Robinson, Governor of Western Australia, has been appointed Governor of South Australia.

THE PROCEDURE BILL.

Twelve rules of the Procedure Bill have been voted.

THE N. W. P. BENCH.

Mr. William Tyrell has been appointed Puisne Judge in the North-West Provinces.

DISTURBANCES BY STUDENTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.

Disturbances have taken place among the students here. The Warsaw and Csarkoff Colleges have been closed. One hundred students have been arrested in this city.

MONTENEGRO AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.

Montenegro threatens to occupy Kolatchin unless it is ceded immediately. Turkey has sent troops to the frontier, and has telegraphed to the Powers regarding the same.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh is indisposed with an attack of bronchitis.

Nov. 26.

The Duke of Edinburgh is recovering from his attack of bronchitis.

MURDER OF A DETECTIVE IN DUBLIN.

A detective was shot at and killed by a Fenian in Dublin last evening. The assassin, who was arrested, was dangerously wounded by another detective. Other arrests in connection with the assassination have been made.

INVESTITURE AT WINDSOR.

Her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle yesterday, invested the recipients of the orders of the Bath, the Star of India, and St. Michael and St. George with the insignia of their respective orders.

Colonel Redvers Buller has been appointed Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Mr. Raikes is far ahead of his opponents in the polling for Cambridge University.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scotsman left here to-day.

LISBON, Nov. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 24th inst.

ADEN, No[illegible]

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, [illegible] bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, l[illegible] yesterday.

COLOMBO, No[illegible]

Mail-steamer Shannon, from Aden, arrive[illegible]

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON RE[illegible]

LONDON, No[illegible]

Total week's sales of cotton ... 84,000 „
„ „ Surats ... 23,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton ... 90,000 „
„ „ Surats ... nil.
„ Stock of Cotton ... 485,000 „
„ „ Surats ... 210,000 „
„ „ Cotton in London ... 79,000 „

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ... 3 15-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ... 82¾
4½ per cent. do. ... 87
3 per cent. Consols for account ... 102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 100¾
5 per cent. French Rentes ... 114
Bar Silver ... 51¼

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

FRIDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 24.

At 10 p.m. .. .. .. 73·7

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

„ 6 a.m. .. .. .. 69·1
„ 10 a.m. .. .. .. 78·1
„ 2 p.m. .. .. .. 80·6
„ 4 p.m. .. .. .. 78·5
„ 10 p.m. .. .. .. 74·0

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

„ 6 a.m. .. .. .. 71·9
„ 10 a.m. .. .. .. 79·3
„ 2 p.m. .. .. .. 82·0
„ 4 p.m. .. .. .. 79·7

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WM. HEWETT, Commanding the East Indian Station, was entertained, with several officers of H. M.'s ships in harbour, at the Yacht Club on Saturday night. His Excellency the Governor was present, and a large company sat down.

WE publish a Supplement to-day containing some local, general Indian, and other news.

THE Hon'ble Miss W. Sugden, a daughter of Lord St. Leonards, is expected to arrive in Calcutta next week from England. Miss Sugden joins her elder sister in zenana mission work about the suburbs of the city.

A CONTEMPORARY states that no Chapter of the Star of India will be held this year at Government House, Calcutta, on 1st January as usual. The investiture of Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order will take place at Belvedere on the 4th December. At the same time Mr. Rivers Thompson will invest Koomar Poorno Chunder Singh with the title of Rajah, and present khilluts to Baboos Prosono Coomar Banerjee and Gudonath Roy, recently created Rais Bahadurs.

Native Opinion remarks that of the many things which the citizens of Bombay have yet to accomplish in regard to our Municipal affairs and their administration, one of the chief is the formation of associations of our electors, or more familiarly speaking, of rate-payers, to control and check the actions of those who are empowered to represent them.

MAJOR H. S. HUTCHINSON, of the Survey of India, who returned to India recently from furlough, proceeds from Calcutta to Rangoon this week, on his way to Bassein to take charge of the survey party there.

THE official summary of the North-West Provinces crop and weather reports for the week ended on the 22nd inst. states :—No rain fell during the week ; more rain is wanted in Lucknow and Almora. Rabi sowing is completed in the eastern, and progressing in the western, districts. General health good, and prices steady. Slight cattle disease in Kumaun, Meerut, and Partabgarh.

THE new system for importing labourers into Burmah induced 15,429 emigrants to leave Calcutta and Madras for Rangoon and Moulmein between the months of June and September last. The bulk of these went from Madras, which sent 11,664 ; while 3,765 were from Calcutta. The figures for the corresponding months of last year are 3,968 for Calcutta and 7,630 for Madras. In accordance with the scheme, the steamers which imported these 15,429 labourers have received Rs. 34,800, or something more than Rs. 2-4 a head.

THE question of training a number of female doctors seems to have gained favour with the Bengal Government. A proposal is said to have been made by the Education Department to open a class in connection with the Calcutta Medical College for female students of all castes and creeds, which is to be a distinct and quite separate establishment. The only connection which it will have with the College will be that the Principal and the Professors of the institution will be entrusted with the supervision of the proposed new class, if they be willing to take up that duty. A few female teachers will be imported from the United Kingdom. If the *Indian Daily News* is rightly informed, a scheme will shortly be prepared by the Director of Public Instruction, detailing the expenses necessary to carry out the measure proposed.

THE Report on jail administration in the Madras Presidency for the year 1881 shows that the criminal statistics have declined again to nearly the same proportions as those of the years preceding the famine. As in Bombay, so in Madras the sharp distress of the famine of 1877 caused an enormous increase in the jail population. The daily average number of persons incarcerated rose from some 9,500 in the years preceding the famine to as many as 21,389. This figure was attained in 1878, and every year since has shown a decline towards the old average. Thus in 1879 the average daily jail population was 15,377, in 1880 it fell again to 12,202, and in 1881 it was 10,589. During the latter year 57 persons (fifty-four men and three women) were executed, and a large number were sentenced to penal servitude for life, so that the percentage of serious crime was not small. The average jail death-rate for the year was high—40·9 per thousand ; and in one or two cases the mortality was enormous. In the Ootacamund District Jail the mortality was 90 per mille, and the Superintendent apparently regards this as quite an ordinary jail death-rate, as he offers no explanation. In the Tanjore jail the extraordinary death-rate of 166 per mille was reached ; in view of which, coupled with the fact that the jail in question has a reputation for "persistent unhealthiness," it is no less than one would expect to find it stated in the Report that "the speedy construction of a new building has been sanctioned." We should have thought it difficult to find a more filthy place than the Byculla Flats after the monsoon, but even their nastiness and unhealthiness appears to be surpassed at Trichinopoly, where the health of the jail inmates is reported to have been seriously affected by "foul air wafted from the filth depôt of the Municipality, where acres of excreta lay exposed on the surface of the ground without being covered, or deposited in pits." It is surprising to read that the District Magistrate was "ignorant of the disgraceful state of things described in the vicinity of his head-quarters station," until his attention was directed to the matter by the Government. It will have been gratifying to the numerous persons sentenced to imprisonment for complicity in the late riots, and their friends, to learn that a marked improvement in the health of the Salem jail is reported, the mortality there having declined from 116 to 45 per mille. Most people would probably agree, however, that the prospect is still sufficiently alarming.

THE Chinese Government are reported to have ordered ten thousand soldiers to proceed at once to Annam.

A HAVAS Agency letter from Calais says :—"The works of the submarine railway between Calais and Dover are going on, and the gallery is now 407 metres in length. Since it has got under the sea there is no leakage. Colonel Beaumont's machine is being used. M. Leon Say and the chief engineers of the Northern Railway are to come and visit the works next week.

AN American jury has declared Guiteau's sister, Mrs. Scoville, to be insane.

AN official despatch received at Madrid from Manilla, dated the 30th ult., states that twenty merchant vessels were lost and 100 sailors drowned during the typhoon on the 20th ult.

Truth remarks :—All stories respecting Sir Garnet Wolseley are interesting just now. It appears that he is fond, like Napoleon, of addressing himself directly to the soldiers under his command. "Now, my man," he said, "if you were told to lighten your kit by half-a-pound, what should you throw away ?" "'The Soldier's Pocket Companion,'" answered the man, as he respectfully saluted his Commander.

[illegible]HE Turkish newspaper *Mschak* states that an [illegible]unter took place recently between the bands [illegible]er the Kurdish Sheikh Obeidulla and a detach[illegible]t of Turkish troops, in which the latter are re[illegible]ed to have lost 200 men. They withdrew [illegible]equently to Bachkal, and there awaited re[illegible]rcements. It is added that the Persian Com[illegible]der was negotiating with Obeidulla. The [illegible]stantinople correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs :—The Sheikh Obeidulla has written to an influential personage here to the effect that he had intended to obey the orders of the Porte and lead a peaceful life, but that the inducements held out by Russia had proved too great a temptation. According to the Sheikh's letter, the contents of which have been brought to the knowledge of the Porte, Russia promised to assist the Kurdish chief in forming Kurdistan proper into a quasi-independent principality, over which he was to rule.

AFTER the bombardment of Fort Marabout by H. M. S. Condor, Lord Charles Beresford, who commanded that vessel, found that one of his shells had gone clean through the roof of the magazine of the fort. On examination, he and his gunner came to the conclusion that the shell had never been charged ; and Lord Charles brought the missile home, intending to mount it, and make a present of it to the Prince of Wales. Prior to sending the shell to be mounted before presentation, he examined it closely, and on one occasion stuck a lighted candle into the fuse-hole. The shell was sent to Mr. Nordenfeldt's works to be sawn asunder before mounting, and there the precaution was taken of filling it with water before it was cut in halves. After having poured in the water one of the workmen took a copper rod and began to stir the water in the shell, when it exploded and inflicted injuries upon him which it was feared would prove fatal ; while four or five other men who were near were struck by fragments of the shell and slightly hurt. As there were some scores of workmen in the place, the wonder is that no more harm was done. It seems clear that there must have been very little powder to explode.

THE exploring vessel Germania, which sailed last summer for Kingawa in Cumberland Sound, with the members of the German Arctic Expedition, returned to Hamburg on Oct. 24. She reached Kingawa on August 10, and started on her return voyage on Sept. 6. At the date of her departure the construction of the station of the expedition had been completed, several houses had been built, and everything was in readiness for the commencement of the exploration.

ON the question of paying Members of Parliament, *Truth* remarks :—There never will be a strong Irish representative body of men in the House of Commons until they are paid. The rich men are on the landlords' side. If the mass of the Irish people are to be fairly represented, they must realise the fact that they must provide the means. Equally so, if ever the English democracy is to assert its proper position in Parliament, the payment of members must become the rule. But I should be sorry were a Member given anything beyond a living allowance. Probably about £3 per week during the duration of a Session would suffice for this.

MARRIAGES which are no marriages appear to be coming into vogue in certain circles in France. A Paris correspondent writes :—M. Elisée Reclus, the eminent author of *The Universal Geography*, which already counts seven enormous volumes, has given his two handsome daughters in marriage to two young men, who have neither gone to church with the young ladies, nor even to the Mayor's office. M. Reclus offered a banquet to some friends on the occasion, and at dessert his daughters were handed over to their admirers, who promised to love, honour, and cherish them. Behold the whole ceremony !

MILITARY NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR DONALD STEWART, Commander-in-Chief in India, on his way to Quetta, was received at Sukkur on Thursday, the 16th inst., by a guard of honour of the 3rd P. V. R. C. and Sind Corps, commanded by Major Hughes. His Excellency, after inspecting the rank and file, expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the corps, and afterwards lunched with the officers.

UNDER orders from the Horse Guards, Colonel G. J. Smart, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery of the Bombay district, *vice* Le Cock, who has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in British North America.

IT is reported from Poona that Dr. Joynt, the Principal Medical Officer in the Quetta district, is likely to be appointed to the Civil Surgeoncy of Poona, *vice* Bruce, promoted to Deputy Surgeon-General, but most likely he will continue to hold his present appointment until further orders.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FORTEATH officiates as Commandant of the 19th Bombay N. I. during Col. Bannerman's absence on furlough.

THE Nawab of Mamdot has been given a commission in the 10th Bengal Lancers.

CANDIDATES for the Bombay Staff Corps have been appointed to regiments as follows :—Lieut. R. Williams to the 5th N. I., Lieut. C. P. Campbell to the 8th N. I., Lieut. H. Welman and Lieut. G. H. Turner to the 13th N. I.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces received the native officers of the regiments at Lucknow, lately returned from Egypt, and congratulated them on their successful campaign, and on their safe return home.

MAJOR BEDDY succeeds to the command of the 29th Bengal N. I. ; Major Tregear, from the 30th N. I., taking his place as 2nd-in-Command.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL HUTCHINSON, M. D., has been appointed to the administrative medical charge of the Gwalior and Saugor districts, *vice* Dale, transferred to the Punjab Frontier Force.

SURGEON O. DWYER is transferred from Meerut to Nowshera for the officiating medical charge of the 1st Bengal N. I. ; and Surgeon Ahmed, recently employed under the Bengal Government, to Dinapore for duty with the 18th Bengal N. I.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DANDRIDGE has been transferred from the Mooltan Brigade to the Peshawar district in succession to Major-General W. Gordon, vacated on promotion. Brigadier-General John Gordon goes to Mooltan in the place of Dandridge.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday afternoon drew a rather better muster than we have seen previously this season. Five companies were formed, D. Co. furnishing two of fifteen files each, and marched from the Town Hall on to the General Parade Ground, where the manual, firing, and bayonet exercises were gone through, and the Commandant put the battalion through several movements. The drill was not a good one, the presence of a few recruits here and there, who apparently have never passed through the discipline of the "goose step" putting the whole battalion in confusion. These young men must attend the morning instruction drills and take pains to improve their knowledge of what is required of them and is due to the Corps, or the Adjutant will be compelled to draft them out of the battalion at the Saturday afternoon parades and form them into an awkward squad by themselves. The officers present on Saturday, in addition to the Commandant (Major-General Hewett) and the Adjutant (Capt. Proudfoot) were Major Bayley, Captains Tennent, Brown, and Jordan, Lieuts. Freeborn, Whitehead, Anderson, and Roughton. The following is the parade state :—

	Field Offr.	Capt.	Lts.	Sergts.	Rank & File. Bgls.	Rank & File. Pts.	Total
A Company...	0	0	0	1	0	10	11
B do. ...	0	1	1	2	1	17	22
C do. ...	0	1	0	3	1	16	21
D do. ...	0	1	2	5	3	62	73
E do. ...	0	0	1	1	0	24	26
F do. ...	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Staff & Band	1	0	0	1	0	24	26
Army Staff ...	1	1	0	2	0	2	6
						Total	187

THE VOLUNTEER RANGE.

A COMMITTEE consisting of the following members of the Corps, in addition to Captain Proudfoot, the Adjutant, namely, Lieut. Whitehead, Lieut. Nicholson, Sergts. Graves, McCloughin, L. A. Watkins, and Stapleton, and Vol. Stephens, has been appointed to choose a site for a new rifle-range. The present range at Coorla is extremely inconvenient on account of the very few local trains on the G. I. P. Railway, and very unfavourable to good shooting because of its awkward situation. It is hoped that a suitable range may be obtained near to the Bandora station, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which shall have an aspect allowing the sun to illumine the targets in the morning instead of putting them into deep shade and dazzling the marksmen's eyes, as at Coorla, and which will be far more easily accessible from Bombay than the present butts. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway, trains run out and home at about quarter-hour intervals, and with a range on that line Volunteers would be able to go to the range and practice without fear of having to wait three or four hours for a train back. The Committee goes out on Tuesday to inspect the proposed ground, and if it is found suitable, sanction for the change will be asked at once, and that given, the Volunteers may expect within a month or two to get a decent range, where they can go to practise without fear of fever, detention from business, and other ills which are alleged against Coorla.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following scores were made at the Ranikhet and Dum-Dum branch meetings :—

RANIKHET.		DUM-DUM.	
MATCH I.—200 yards.			
Capt. Fenton	31	Sergt. Wilson	28
Colr. Sergt. Berry ...	30	Major Browne... ...	28
Lieut. Browne	27	Segt. Makepeace ...	27
MATCH II.—500 yards.			
Private Walsh	32	Sergt. Makepeace ...	34
Capt. Fenton	29	Condr. Orr	31
Lieut. Browne	27	M. T. Beatts	30
MATCH III.—600 and 700 yards.			
Corpl. Hines	58	M. T. Beatts	50
Private Leahy	55	Sergt. Wilson	49
Lieut. Browne... ...	52	Condr. Orr	48
MATCH IV.—Kolhapore Regent's Cup, 200 and 500 yards.			
Capt. Fenton	62	Major Browne	64
Lieut. Browne	60	Sergt. Makepeace ...	63
Private Vicars	56	M. T. Beatts	55
MATCH V.—The Governor's Prize, 800 yards.			
Corpl. McGinn	45	Sergt. Wilson	42
Clr. Sergt. Wigzell...	44	Sergt. Makepeace ...	38
Corpl. Hines	43	M. T. Beatts	37
MATCH VI.—The Nizam's Prize, 900 yards.			
Lieut. Browne	46	Lieut.-Col. Walker...	43
Corpl. McGinn	46	Sergt. Wilson	37
Private Vicars	41	Condr. Orr... ...	36
MATCH VII.—The Rutlam Prize, 500 and 600 yards.			
Lieut. Browne	62	M. T. Beatts	60
Corpl. Hines	60	Sergt. Makepeace ...	59
Private Vicars	59	Lieut.-Col. Walker...	58
MATCH VIII.—The Gaekwar's Prize, 800 and 900 yards.			
Capt. Fenton	59	M. T. Beatts	58
Lieut. Browne	56	Lieut.-Col. Walker...	54
Colr. Sergt Berry ...	55	Sergt. Wilson	48
MATCH IX.—800 and 900 yards.			
Capt. Fenton	95	Sergt. Makepeace ...	75
Lieut. Browne	94	Lt.-Col. Walker ...	74
Colr. Sergt. Wigzell.	79	Sergt. Wilson	68
MATCH X.—The Viceroy's Prize, 1,000 yards.			
Capt. Fenton	48	M. T. Beatts	39
Lieut. Browne... ...	47	Sergt. Wilson	38
Corpl. McGinn	46	Condr. Orr	32
MATCH XI.—The Dhar Prize (Sportsman's Contest).			
Lieut. Browne	55		
Corpl. McGinn	52		
Capt. Fenton	50		
AGGREGATES.—Championship, 1st ten matches.)			
Lieut. Browne	508		
Capt. Fenton	488		
Corpl. McGinn	463		
N. R. A. MEDAL.—(1st five matches.)			
Capt. Fenton	210	Sergt. Makepeace ...	202
Lieut. Browne	203	Sergt. Wilson	197
Clr. Sergt. Wigzell...	198	M. T. Beatts	196
N. I. R. A. MEDAL.—(Matches VI, VII, and VII.)			
Lieut. Browne	164	Lieut.-Col. Walker ...	155
Corpl. McGinn	142	M. T. Beatts	154
Clr. Sergt. Wigzell...	138	Sergt. Wilson	135
S. I. R. A. MEDAL.—(Matches I., II., IV., and VII.)			
Lieut. Browne	176	Sergt. Makepeace ...	183
Capt. Fenton	169	M. T. Beatts	169
Clr. Sergt. Wigzell...	156	Sergt. Wilson	156
H. R. A. MEDAL.—(Matches III., V., VI., and VIII.)			
Lieut. Browne	191	M. T. Beatts	181
Clr. Sergt. Wigzell...	180	Sergt. Wilson	176
Corpl. McGinn	179	Condr. Orr... ...	153
C. R. M. MEDAL.—(Matches IX. and X.)			
Capt. Fenton	143	Sergt. Wilson	106
Lieut. Browne	141	Lieut.-Col. Walker...	103
Cl. Sergt. Wigzell ...	124	Sergt. Makepeace ...	102

The Bombay branch meeting will be held at the beginning of December.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.—The barometer has risen over Northern India, quickly in the Punjab, and has fallen briskly on the Coromandel coast. The depression from Ceylon has increased in intensity, and travelled slowly northward ; and the centre is now off Negapatam. The wind is north-easterly over the north of the Bay of Bengal, but is drawing into west at Negapatam and into south-west in Ceylon. The weather is rough and unsettled over the southern part of the Bay, and the humidity has increased quickly on the east coast. The weather in Bengal is slightly affected by the cyclonic disturbance. Rain to-day :—Madras and Negapatam, 3½ inches ; Masulipatam, 1 inch. Previously, Cuddapah had 1 inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(26TH NOVEMBER.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	30·120	78·9	ENE	12	0·00
Surat ...	29·947	76·6	NE	11	0·00
Bombay ...	·872	79·3	NNE	12	0·00
Ratnagiri ...	·840	80·8	calm	..	0·00
Karwar ...	·872	79·1	NE light	..	0·00
Mangalore ..	·836	79·4	calm	4	0·00
Calicut ...	not r	eceiv	ed.		
Cochin ...	·857	77·5	SE	1	0·75
Masulipatam.	·887	80·8	NE	10	0·48
Madras ...	·844	79·3	SSE	8	2·83
Negapatam ..	·823	81·4	SE	2	0·00

A COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me through your columns to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to the bad state of the Laurance Di Lima and Church Streets at Mazagon. Since the opening of the G. I. P. Ry. Waree-bunder goods station and the Prince's Dock, the above streets have been subjected to a very large traffic, and the dust which is at present accumulated on them is a source of great nuisance to the passers-by. These streets require thorough metalling, and should be watered at least twice every day.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Mazagon, Nov. 25.

LECTURE ON TELEOLOGY.

ON Saturday evening the Rev. Luke Rivington delivered, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, a lecture on Teleology, or design in Nature. H. E. the Governor of Bombay presided, and there was a large audience, including several native gentlemen.

His Excellency the Governor, in opening the proceedings, said.—I have consented to preside this evening with a great deal of pleasure ; in the first place, because I have had the privilege of being present on several occasions when my respected friend, Father Rivington, has lectured to large audiences in Poona on subjects similar to those which he will present to you to-night. If it were necessary for me to give an account of my presence, I think the character and extent of this audience would obviate that necessity ; for I think that a subject that attracts so large, so varied, and so intelligent an audience must, on the whole, be well befitting my presence. (Applause.) But, ladies and gentlemen, I think that no greater or more beneficial work can be done than to bring before the intelligent community among whom we live the relation and harmony of religion with science. The people of India are, more than any others in the world, perhaps, imbued with religious influences, and their lives are made up of religious practices. They look to a higher power to which they are responsible, and they recognise that power as acting not only on the world in which we live, but on all the events that affect the lives of men. Now, many people have been shaken and astonished at finding how greatly their simple faith has been affected by the discoveries of science. Great thinkers have discovered in the laws and working of Nature problems that had not hitherto presented themselves, and which they have found it hard to solve in conformity with the simple teachings of their faith. Their faith has been staggered, and many have thought that science and revealed religion were dissevered. But those who look deeper have seen that the wonderful revelations which have been made through astronomy, physiology, and especially geology have only given a deeper insight into the ways and works of the Almighty Worker. It is only when we level down the Almighty Power to our own feeble conceptions that we are staggered by the revelation of processes going on through countless ages, and yet now only in a stage of development. A great thinker, Darwin, has lately gone from us. There was a time when the revelations he made were thought to have dealt a great blow at revealed religion and the history of our race. But great men, themselves profoundly religious, have now recognised that that is by no means the case, and that neither his research nor the facts he discovered at all militated against the teachings of religion, nor against the belief in the Supernatural Power which overrules all things. Ladies and gentlemen, I am here to-night and will be one of the most attentive listeners of our most respected friend, because I think he is doing a great and high work in proving to this intellectual community, who are so deeply interested in science, that there is nothing in scientific research which need shake their belief in those great truths which I hope will always guide and guard the human intellect. I should do wrong to interpose further, and I will therefore call upon the lecturer, the Rev. Father Rivington. (Applause.)

The Rev. LECTURER, after a few introductory remarks, referred briefly to Darwin's theory of natural selection, and then asked what was the logical ground for the assertion that there was design in Nature, and also was it true, as he believed it not to be, that Dr. Darwin had said anything whatsoever which even touched that question ? In speaking of the great principle of design in Nature, they meant this—that when they saw a number of concordant phenomena it was not enough for the human mind to have the reason for each separate phenomenon explained, but it required the reason for the concordance itself. Astronomers, noticing those curious phenomena, shooting stars, and seeing that in one month in the year they came in great numbers, felt there must be some specific explanation for this concordance, and so Laplace was led to the development of the nebular hypothesis. It was the phenomena one by one that struck the senses ; the order of the phenomena was nothing to the senses, it appealed to the mind alone. We might explain a locomotive by the solidity of iron, the elasticity of steel, &c., but if we wanted a full explanation we must ask what it was meant for ; it expressed some purpose, some design. That beautiful writer, Fenelon, supposed a man in a desert island wandering about and suddenly coming upon a statue, a figure of the human form. Looking at it with surprise, he feels that there must have been a man there. There was purpose in that statue ; and anthropology was based on this truth. It discovered in the fossil period certain fossils, certain stones of particular shape, and came to the conclusion that the laws of motion combined to produce that particular shape with reference to future phenomena, determined by the action of cutting, which he who made it had in view. And so we, when we saw certain things in Nature, felt that they appealed to our minds, and asked for a reason. For instance, in the act of digestion how many phenomena had to combine in order that a single meal might be digested ! It was in view of such facts as these that Mill wrote on the "final cause," or what we should call design and purpose in Nature. Mill said that when we see a number of phenomena presenting one common circumstance, that circumstance which is common to them all is in some sense their cause ; but since it is their effect it cannot also be their cause ; and therefore, he remarks, it is the idea of that effect, the idea within the mind of the cause which produced it. So the eye was made for vision ; the various phenomena which have the one circumstance in common that they produced vision bring about the organ of the eye. The lecturer regretted to say that Mill held that this argument which he advanced was capable of being successfully combatted. There are in Nature what are called correlations. In every human being there is a heart and the phenomena of circulation ; we also had the lungs and respiration. These must be combined in perfect harmony, or they would never have a living organised being. This is correlation. If we find any coincidence of phenomena, we cannot help asking, not simply for the reason of each separate phenomenon, but for the reason of the coincidence ; and the more multiplied the phenomena, and the more complex the coincidence, the more the mind needs to see design there. Giving the structure of the eye as an instance, the rev. lecturer asked who would not feel there was beneficent design in it ? He then referred to the instincts of animal life. The bee, when just born and hardly dry, obeys the law of its instinct and flies to a flower. It does not eat the honey it gathers, but comes back laden with honey for future use. The spider is no sooner born than it weaves a web before it has ever seen a fly, and does more than human intelligence can do. We see the same instinct in ants and other insects. It is impossible for the ordinary human mind to gaze on the wonderful phenomena round about it and not feel that there was design in them all. As an argument teleology rested on analogy. When we produce a thing, we do not go to work at random ; we have in us an idea of what we are going to do, and utilise the various laws of the universe, and in that way may produce that future phenomenon which exists in our mind. When we speak, we do not take our words at random from a dictionary and throw them about. We had an idea in our minds, and brought to bear all our powers of speech that we might express it. The lecturer could not believe that animals were mere automata and machines. The philosopher Descartes, however, did maintain this. He (the lecturer) saw in these creatures two kinds of action : some seemed to betoken foresight and intelligence, and he saw traces of experience ; but there was another set of actions in which there was no sign of education, experience, or imitation, and this was therefore called by the name of instinct ; the animal that performed those actions was not himself conscious. There was end and design—if not in the animal, somewhere else. He went a step further and by anatomical research found that organs in every system performed certain functions, and so starting with himself and feeling how the combination of phenomena with relation to some future result spoke of design and purpose, he could not but feel that those organs were formed for a particular function. It was the great characteristic of modern science that it laid aside the idea of organs and functions, this being made for that, and concerned itself rather with tissue, its specific inherent properties, or still further, with the cell, which was the true physiological unit. But if we were pledged to confine ourselves in physiology to the consideration of the cell and tissue alone, was there any reason why if physiology rightly confined itself within certain limits, philosophy should confine itself to such a narrow field ? Why should science be so jealous of philosophy, which needed for its very substratum the data which physiology gave. We could not believe that all these wonderful phenomena came into being and marched into order like the stones that moved of their own accord and formed a wall when Amphion played his lyre at Thebes. Here we had not even the lyre, to say nothing of Amphion. The lecturer passed in conclusion to the great theory—for he could call it nothing else—of evolution. It had been said that nothing was produced in Nature in a purely adult state ; everything was produced in a rudimentary state, from simplicity to complexity ; everything passed from homogeneity to heterogeneity. Did evolution render the idea of design impossible ? He contended we could never maintain that evolution was supposed to cover the whole field of life and human action. He supposed some there would be a little astonished to hear that a Christian divine, St. Augustine, more than a thousand years ago spoke of evolution as possible, even probable ; and St. Thomas Aquinas also recognised it, but as all the science of his day could give him no data he withdrew it. He did not hold that it rendered the idea of design impossible. Having quoted Descartes and Paschal on the subject, the lecturer passed on to speak of Darwin's theory of natural selection, observing that Darwin himself had said that "natural selection" literally taken was not a proper term, and consequently reduced his principle to that of Epicurus, which was not new. Were they to start from matter or from mind ? Physiology started from matter, observed its properties, and saw what there was akin to them in human life ; whereas philosophy started from mind, and found its way down to matter. (Applause.)

H. E. the Chairman having conveyed the thanks of the audience to the lecturer, the meeting separated.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

JUDGMENT was delivered on Friday at the Collector's Office, Coorla, by Mr. W. W. Loch, C. S., Magistrate, in the case of William H. Daroux, engine-driver, and Titus Christian, fireman, employés on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in connection with the collision that took place on the night of the 18th instant a little north of Borwali station.

The Magistrate said.—In this case there are two accused, William Daroux and Titus Christian, who are both charged with an offence against section 26 of the Railway Act, the first with having gone to sleep while driving his train, and the second with having, while first fireman under the first accused, taken the train through the Borwali station with the red signal against him. The result of this conduct was that about a mile north of the Borwali station the train, called the No. 9 down goods train, came into collision with another train, the No. 15 up goods ; and though no lives were lost, and hardly any injury done to any one on the trains, a large number of waggons were broken to pieces, and the engines were considerably damaged. The accused plead not guilty, though they in their statements admit the facts mentioned in the charge. They have put in certificates of good conduct, but give no further evidence in their defence. The points for decision are—did accused Daroux commit a rash and negligent act by going to sleep on his engine, and thus endanger the lives of certain persons ? Did accused Christian break the rules of the company by passing the red signal ? There cannot be the least doubt that the decision in both cases must be in the affirmative. There is hardly any dispute as to the facts of the case. Daroux was driver of the No. 9 down goods, and Christian was his first fireman. The second fireman was Abdul Guffer, witness No. 10. They passed Andheri station all right, and the next station they had to pass (Goregaon not being a station for goods trains) was Borwali. There, in accordance with the instructions laid down in the working time-tables, with which all drivers are furnished, they had to wait to allow the No. 15 up to pass them. After leaving Andheri, Daroux said he felt very ill with fever, and lay down and went to sleep, telling his first fireman, Christian, to be careful in passing Borwali, as they had to cross a train there. He slept on till the collision occurred. The train came up to the Borwali station without slackening speed, and as it should have stopped, it was brought on to the platform siding, but went through ; and about a mile north of the station the collision occurred. The driver of the No. 15 up was first warned by hearing a train passing over the iron bridges in front of him, and he at once brought his train to a stand-still ; but just as he had done this, the other train collided with it. The only dispute is as to what took place at the Borwali station. Christian says that as they were coming to the station his second fireman told him the north signal was against them ; he tried to awaken the driver, and thought he had succeeded ; he did not know it was Borwali station himself, and he could see no one on the platform, nor could he see the guard signalling him. The statement of Abdul Guffer (No. 10), the second fireman, is very much to the same effect. On the other hand, the deputy station-master (No. 3) and the porter (No. 4) say that they were on the platform. The porter had the signal lamp in his hand, showing green as the train approached, and the deputy station-master snatched it from him, and showed the red side. He then called to the guard to put on the brake and signal, and as the train passed, gave the lamp back to the porter, telling him to show on while he went to telegraph. The guard (No. 6) says that he noticed some one with a red light on the platform, and heard the deputy station-master tell him to show the red signal. He did so, having already put on the brake when approaching the station. I am inclined to believe that the story of the deputy station-master is true ; and it is clear he telegraphed directly the train went through without waiting to hear the accident. But in any case Christian admits that his second fireman warned him that the signal was against them. He seems, however, to have got confused and to have gone on, believing, he now says, that he had awoke the driver. It was argued by the solicitor who appeared for Daroux that he was not guilty of any rash or negligent act ; that he was not aware before leaving Bombay that he would be ill ; that finding himself overpowered by the fever, he was not acting rashly in going to sleep after Andheri, as he previously gave the necessary instructions to Christian, whom he knew to be quite qualified to manage the train. I cannot accept these excuses. Daroux was well enough at Andheri to receive his line clear ; the distance from Andheri to Borwali is about eight miles, which would take some forty-five minutes to go. He knew that there was special need of caution at Borwali, as he had to cross another train ; he knew that Christian, though experienced as a driver and fireman, was new to the line, and could hardly have known the station ; the second fireman is also a new hand, and his position is not much above that of a cooly. He was, therefore, bound, however ill he felt, to have made an effort to keep awake till he reached Borwali, where he could have reported himself unfit to proceed. In quietly going to sleep, because he felt unwell, he appears to me to have acted in a very rash and negligent manner. It is marvellous how the men on the two engines escaped unhurt ; but Daroux's negligence might have caused the death of them all ; and this was, perhaps, prevented by the vigilance of the other driver, Butler. Christian is a new hand on this line, and notwithstanding Daroux's warning to him, he might have been excused if through ignorance he approached the Borwali station at a too great rate of speed. But when his subordinate told him that the red signal north of the station was against them, his conduct in still going on is inexplicable. On all lines it is the rule that a train is not to proceed when the red signal is shown ; and his duty was to stop his train as soon as possible. No negligence on the part of the station-master or guard would excuse his conduct on this point ; and the rules lay down most clearly that the fireman is jointly responsible with the driver for the safety of the train. Both Daroux and Christian have had excellent characters up to the present time, and I have given full weight to this in awarding punishment. I consider that Christian's fault is of a less serious character than Daroux's and therefore award him a lighter sentence. I find that William Hypolite Daroux is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he, while on duty as a railway servant, endangered the lives of certain persons by a rash and negligent act, and thereby committed an offence under section 26 of Act IV. of 1879, and I sentence him to one month's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 ; in default to undergo one month's additional simple imprisonment. I find Titus Christian guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that, when on duty as a railway servant, he disobeyed the rules, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 26 of Act IV. of 1879, and I sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 ; in default to suffer simple imprisonment for one month.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Legislative Council, Council Hall, 12 p.m.
Macpherson Memorial Meeting, Y. M. C. A., 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre : "Patience ; or Bunthorne's Bride," 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Bhownuggur (s), from Bhownuggur ; Plainmiller (s), Mauritius ; Helios (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th :—Miranda (s), Dunkirk ; Geelong (s), China, &c. ; H. M. S. Crocodile, England. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), Kurrachee ; Glen Caladh, Balasore ; Hartfield (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Geelong left it on Saturday.

ROBBING A FATHER.—Ramchunder Sudoba was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Morojee Cassinath of stealing gold and silver idols, valued at Rs. 6, the property of Sudoba Bappoojee, his father. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Robert Johnson, a fireman of the steamship Kepler, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Gopal Damsing was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of loitering by night at Girgaum, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.—The match an Eleven of the Elphinstone Cricket Club *vs.* the Royal Navy came off on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory, by an innings and 111 runs, in favour of the former.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—The result of the second examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science was announced on Saturday last. Out of four candidates, the following three were declared to have passed :—First class, Moreshwur Gopal Deshmookh and Tribhowundas Culliandas Gujjar. Pass, Sunderrao Gajanan Jayaker.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Abdool Currim Mahomed Ally was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of attempting to extort one rupee from Banna, woman, by putting her in fear of injury, and also of assaulting her. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and further bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 in his own recognizance to keep the peace for a period of six months.

A FATAL KICK.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Rama Ranoo, aged 40 years. Deceased, about five days ago, was preparing to groom a horse at a stable on the Bellasis-road belonging to an Arab named Mahood, when the animal kicked him in the stomach, and he died from the effects of the injury on Friday last. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

A SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.—Dr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Paruck, formerly a student of the Grant Medical College, now studying for the competitive examination for the Indian Army Medical Service, has successfully passed for the double qualification of the faculty of Physician and Surgeon of Glasgow and Licentiate of Midwifery of the same body. In a previous examination he had obtained his degree of L. R. C. P. and L. M. of Edinburgh.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last a horse attached to a carriage suddenly took fright at the approach of a Municipal water-cart, and bolted. Two men, while endeavouring to stop the horse, were knocked down, and the wheels of the carriage passing over one of the men, named Rowjee Damjee, seriously injured him. The other man, named Govind Mahadoo, also sustained contusions about the face and head. They were both removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The horse, which belongs to Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee, was stopped by a ghorawalla who was standing by at the time on the bunder-head.

A DECREE AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.—A suit brought by Framjee Hormusjee Seth against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay was heard on Thursday last before Mr. Hart, First Judge of the Small Causes Court. The plaintiff sought for damages by reason of the defendant's pulling down and removing a bench and shop belonging to the plaintiff, situated in Kitchen Garden-road near Shaik Abdool Rahman-street. Mr. Pestonjee Kavajee, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Crawford for the defendant. His honour, upon the evidence, gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 200, allowing Rs. 34 for the plaintiff's solicitor's costs.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Wulli Mahomed Khan wullud Ameer Khan, a Pathan, and Abid Hussein Karamul Ali were, on Saturday last, brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Morojee Cassinath, prisoner No. 1 with cheating Myan Khan Mowaz and two others of three sums of money, namely, Rs. 28, Rs. 24, and Rs. 9, and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the offence. Prisoner No. 1, it appears, represented himself as the jemadar of the Jodhpore State, and said he had come thence with authority to enlist men as recruits for the Jodhpore Raja. He induced the complainants to advance him money, in the hope of being enlisted in a high grade in the military force. The prisoner had no authority whatever to enlist men for the Jodhpore State. Prisoner No. 2, who is described as a Moonshi, assisted prisoner No. 1 in this transaction, by making out documents, &c. The magistrate, after examining a witness for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 1st proximo.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—A Marine Survey party, consisting of two officers with assistants, under the command of Lieutenant Pascoe, R. N., starts early next month for the purpose of surveying the harbour of Kurrachee, its inlets, and approaches. As the survey is intended to be a thorough and exhaustive one, it is expected to last until May next year.—*Englishman.*

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE following case was heard before his lordship and a common jury :—

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Balloo Krishna was charged with an attempt to murder Raghee, woman, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Ballee, woman. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Dhairyavan for the defence.

The facts of the case for the prosecution appeared to be these. On the morning of the 9th October last Raghee, woman, who lived in the same house with the prisoner at Nagpada, was coming back into the house with a quantity of wet dates and plantains which she had purchased, and had placed her foot on the first step of the staircase on the ground-floor, when the prisoner, who was standing on the staircase, which was dark, struck her a blow with a large knife on her head. As she stepped back, he struck her another blow with the knife on the head. She tried to run away, but he prevented her, and was going to strike her on the stomach ; when she caught the knife with both her hands. The blade came off, while the handle remained in the prisoner's hand. Much blood flowed from the wounds on her head, and feeling weak, she dropped the blade, which the prisoner picked up, and ran out into the street. She raised an alarm, but although persons were standing at a distance, nobody went to her assistance. She went into the verandah, and pointing the prisoner to one Nunnoo Khan, who lived opposite, asked him to arrest him. Going along the street, the prisoner jumped up the verandah of Ballee's house, caught hold of the throat of her young son, who was playing there, and was trying to strike him with the knife, when Ballee fell courageously between the boy and the prisoner. Prisoner thereupon struck Ballee two blows with the knife in the arm and the hand. Nunnoo Khan then caught the prisoner's arms from behind ; another man snatched the knife from his hand ; and his hands were tied up with his waist-cloth. He was given into custody of a policeman. Raghee, woman, who had become insensible, was removed to hospital, where she remained twelve days, and afterwards went there occasionally for treatment for several days more. Ballee, woman, was still attending the hospital occasionally for treatment.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner not guilty of attempting to commit murder, but guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Raghee, woman, and guilty of causing hurt to Ballee, woman. The jury, recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground that he probably inflicted the injuries while smarting under the disgrace of excommunication. His lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

The Sessions were then adjourned till this (Monday) morning.

MEETING OF COTTON MERCHANTS.

A MEETING of cotton merchants was convened yesterday afternoon by Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit in the hall of the new Cloth Market, to take steps for promoting the objects of the Bombay S. P. C. A. Mr. D. M. Petit was called to the chair.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. K. M. Shroff, the Secretary of the Society, explained to the meeting that an hospital for the relief of sick animals had been proposed to be established in connection with the Society, and that they were invited there to take some steps for making contributions towards the support of such an excellent institution on a permanent basis. The grain-dealers of Bombay had already agreed to pay a certain proportion, and Messrs. Dinshaw Petit, Thakersey Mooljee, and some other mill-owners had also expressed their willingness to follow the example set by the grain-dealers of Bombay. It was also in contemplation to solicit the support of the European firms doing business in this city, and Mr. Shroff was sure that they would gladly contribute their mite. The speaker then expatiated at some length on the good work which the Society has been doing, informing the meeting that Sir Frank Souter had in October, 1881, issued an order that no cart should carry more than sixty-four maunds—an order which had gone a great way towards relieving the sufferings of dumb animals.

After some desultory conversation, it was resolved unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Khimjee Vurdhman, seconded by Mr. Harbham Nursey, that the cotton merchants should allow to the Bombay S. P. C. A. one-and-a-quarter anna for every candy of that commodity they may sell to any of the spinning and weaving mills in Bombay.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Khetsey Jaitha, seconded by Mr. Nagsey Dewraj, that the levy of the allowance should commence from 1st January and be continued in future, and that all cotton merchants should conscientiously and voluntarily pay the same without any dispute.

A permanent committee of some of the principal cotton merchants was appointed.

The merchants then signed an agreement by which they bound themselves to pay the fee agreed upon.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Chairman of the above Association lately wrote to the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Calcutta, and Madras, complaining of the practice of English manufacturers of importing short-length piece-goods, and stating that the Association had resolved no longer to purchase such goods.

The following are the replies of the Manchester and Madras Chambers of Commerce on the subject :—

Manchester, 3rd November, 1882.

To the Chairman of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, handing copy of a resolution adopted by your Association regarding the stamping of lengths on piece-goods of all descriptions, and to express gratification on the part of my directors at the response now of the Bombay piece-goods merchants to the efforts made by this Chamber in the early part of last year with a view to putting an end to the reprehensible practice of so manipulating short-length goods as to give them the appearance of being the usual full lengths.

My directors are of opinion that the resolutions passed by your Association precluding its members buying goods which do not bear the proper length, plainly stated either by stamp or ticket, are well calculated to suppress the malpractices complained of. They are, however, informed that whilst the regulation was to come in force as regards goods shipped from this side on and after the 1st inst., it was not to be applied to the production of the Bombay mills until after the lapse of six months. There is a very general belief here that a great portion of the blame for the irregularities in lengths attaches to the Bombay millowners, and their exemption from the operation of the resolution of your Association for so long a period cannot fail to be attended with great risk of its ultimate abandonment.

My directors therefore would respectfully urge on your Association the extreme desirableness of immediately applying the resolution to all goods, imported and home, manufactured alike.

With a view to furthering the object aimed at, your letter and this reply shall be given to the local press, and the subject will be brought before the quarterly general meeting on the 6th instant. After that this Chamber will further communicate with the several Chambers of India.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. LORD,
President, Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman, Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

Sir,—The Chamber have your letter of the 4th September under their consideration, and desire me to say that while they approve of the object you have in view, and will be prepared to do all in their power to discourage the practice of allowing piece-goods of short-lengths to be passed into consumption, they do not believe that the practice you complain of is very general in India.—I have, &c.,

CLEMENT SIMPSON,
Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce.

UNDERGROUND SEWERAGE.

ON the sewerage questions which Dr. Blaney is agitating, the *Bombay Guardian* remarks :—We have in Bombay some extensive underground galleries to enter which is instant death. Another man has this week found his death by entering the sewer in which two men last year lost their lives. This mephitic gas cannot, we suppose, be altogether confined to the sewer, but must to some extent reach the upper air and affect the general health. This gas would not be generated if the sewers were open to the sunlight, we believe ; we are not at all sure that health is promoted by making them subterranean and close. The atmosphere that we breathe saturated with sunlight day after day, unconfined by walls and expanding in all directions around us is the great purifier. It receives the poisonous breath of hundreds of thousands of human beings and neutralizes it almost immediately. It does the same for the plants. With regard to the contents of our sewers if they could be at every point of their surface in contact with the atmosphere, the offensive and dangerous elements would be disposed of in the promptest way possible. In underground sewers, these noxious elements are allowed to empty themselves into a limited and confined amount of atmospheric air, and the whole is turned into mephitic gas. The rarer the communications between this and the upper atmosphere the more deadly it becomes. Dr. Blaney, we see, is now lecturing upon this important subject, and we trust that the interest awakened will issue in the improved sanitation of the city.

THE dangers of an underground sewerage system are attracting attention in Calcutta also just now. The *Englishman* foresees that the health of Calcutta will be seriously endangered by the very means that are being taken to improve it, unless the water-supply is improved at the same time. "Perhaps few of the Commissioners of Calcutta recognize how intimate is the connexion between water-supply and sanitation in a sewered town. Serious complaints were made last year regarding the sanitary condition of Calcutta. Our columns were filled with letters of complaint ; special committees of the Commissioners were convened, and there was a burst of energy on the part of that body which resulted in several petty municipal prosecutions. But the evil has not been remedied, nor will it ever be, until a copious supply of water is sent into the town to flush the smaller sewers, which the unfiltered supply, be it ever so large, can hardly touch. It is more than probable that the foul smells which so often offend us in the best, as well as in the most neglected, parts of the town, are mainly due to badly flushed drains and sewers, in which accumulations of filth lie in a state of decomposition. Nothing but water can remove these accumulations, and it must, to a great extent, be water led right up to the source of the sewers, that is, to the houses themselves. Year by year the Commissioners are extending the vast net-work of minor sewers, which are the primary ducts of the sewage of the town. Last year, alone, more than fourteen miles of small sewers were laid, making more than 130 miles in all ; and yet the water to flush these ever-increasing ramifications remains practically constant. Sewers without water are worse, far worse than no sewers at all. It would be better for the health of Calcutta that the foul ditches which the Municipality are gradually obliterating, should remain open, than that they should be replaced by sewers, partially obstucted and ill-flushed, in which foul gases are generated, to be led by the very sewers themselves under the windows and often into the houses which the sewers drain."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RECENT RAILWAY COLLISION.

THE *Rast Goftar*, in a long leader, animadverts strongly on the light punishment awarded to the engine-driver in the Borwli collision case. It says the accident was owing to gross negligence. The defence set up by the first prisoner, the paper does not consider at all satisfactory. No evidence was offered in support of the statement that he was ill at the time. The fact of his being sound asleep on a noisy engine does not countenance his statement. In spite of the gravity of the offence, the first prisoner has been fined only Rs. 100, with one month's light imprisonment. Let us, remarks the *Rast Goftar*, for one moment imagine the enormity of the offence had the trains been passenger trains. The whole thing seems to be like a mockery of justice. The paper trusts Government will take cognisance of this.

PANDITA RAMABAI.

THE learned lady Pundit Ramabai has given two lectures in Bombay during her visit of seven days. On Thursday evening last she read the Purans, with commentary, before a large audience in the Prarathna Samaj Institute. On Saturday afternoon she delivered an interesting lecture on the advisability of founding a ladies' society for the improvement of female education.—*Rast Goftar.*

SIR T. MADAVA ROW.

WE have been reliably informed that the Gaekwar of Baroda is anxious to retain the services of Sir T. Madava Row as Dewan of Baroda, at least for the period of the Gaekwar's probation. We understand that a communication to this effect has been made to the Government of India.—*Id.*

THE BOMBAY PHARMACY ACT.

WE hope the Bombay Pharmacy Bill will receive its full measure of public discussion before it is passed into law ; and it is greatly to be desired that the honourable mover of the Bill will state more fully and clearly than has been done in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the scope and purpose of the Bill, so as to be intelligent to the lay public. The measure is one of more than ordinary importance, and, directly and indirectly, it touches nearly the whole of the public, and not merely the class whom it primarily aims at regulating ; and for that reason it is all the more to be hoped that the Bill will not be hurried through its several stages, and that opportunity will be given for an exhaustive discussion, not only of its principles, but of its details.—*Loke Mitra.*

THE SOPARA RELICS IN CEYLON.

A CORRESPONDENT, of the *Pioneer* writing from Colombo, says a portion of the relics of Buddha, found by Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. S., in the ruined dagoba at Sopara (Supparaka Pattana), near Bassein, Bombay Presidency, has fallen into excellent hands. A few months ago the Governor of Bombay received, through the Governor of Ceylon, Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G., an application for the gift of some portion of these unique and valuable relics to the Buddhist College at Colombo. The applicant was the learned and respected Sumangala Thero, High, Priest, of Adam's Peak, and Principal of Widyodaya College—the one in question. This was accompanied by a favourable endorsement from the Governor of Ceylon as to the high repute of the High Priest in the island. The Bombay Government very properly acceded to the request without hesitation, and inspected the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch, to send Sumangala a fragment of the Buddha's begging bowl, seven of 300 golden flowers found with the relics, and a portion of an oderiferous substance—seemingly a pasty compound of various spices and floral extracts—with which the bottom of one of the enshrining coffers had been spread. In due course these several articles were handed over to Sumangala by the Governor of Ceylon, together with an official letter from the Bombay Government and one from the famed Brahman archæologist, Bhagwan Lall Indraji, Dr. Burgess' collaborator, which endorsed the genuineness of the fragment and its re-companiment. The High Pirest, upon receipt of the Need parcel, and appointed the full moons day of October-November for the opening of the same, and exhibition of the contents to the public. Liberal Buddhist friends of the college made up a purse of £90 for decorating the building and the Oriental library attached to the institution, the compound, and the high road. The relic was exposed to public view from 1 to 8 p. m. Some thousands of visitors passed though the room, and enjoyed a brilliant illumination of the ground. The exhibition was to have close on the 31st ultimo, but a great rain storm of two days' duration having prevented the country people from coming in, the trustees extended the time a couple of days.

This fragment of the veritable begging-bowl of the "world honoured" has naturally for Buddhists an inestimable value. For eighteen or more centuries preserved in a dogaba, it is now to be shown, at stated times, to the descendants in faith of those who welcomed to Ceylon Maeinda, the ascetic son of the great Asoka. Reposing upon a silver lotus, in a crystal shrine, it will, be kept in a fire proof safe, in an upstair building to be shortly erected at a cost of some £500. Of this sum £100 has been subscribed already by A. P. Dharma Goonewardhana, Mohandiram ; £50 by H. A. Fernando ; £50 by C. Matthew ; £5 by B. C. Cooray ; £5 by B. S. Cooray ; and £10 by Suingo Appeshami. It was originally intended to bury it under a new dagoba, the erection of which had been planned, but upon second thoughts the alternative plan was adopted. Possession of this relic elevates Sumangala's college to an equality of religious important in Buddhistic regard with the *Dalada Maligaiva*, or tooth shrine at Kandy. In fact, I have met some educated sinholese who consider this by far the more valuable relic of the two since the alleged tooth of Buddha resembles a tooth about as little as the *Sridpada* or gigantic "foot-print of Buddha" on top of Adam's Peak, resembles the impression of a foot. The Buddhists here are now anticipating that other discoveries of fragments of Buddha's bowl in other ancient stupas indicated by the same authority as that which suggested Sopara, will yet reward the search of Dr. Burgess, Mr. Campbell, or Pandit Bhagwanlal. I also heard an intelligent man express the hope that the Bombay Government, seeing the great value that Buddhists place upon these relics, would present fragments to the Kings of Siam and Burma and the Emperors of China and Japan ; sending them not, as in the present instance, parcel post, but in a more dignified and diplomatic fashion. Either of those Sovereigns would no doubt gladly send a special agent to Bombay to receive their present.

THE TRUTHFULNESS OF THE HINDOOS.

THE *Bombay Guardian* says :—A contemporary reproduces a lecture by Max Müller devoted mainly to the vindication of the Hindoos from the charge of untruthfulness. Mr. Max Müller has never been in India, but has read a good many books about India, and he thinks that the English who have spent a large part of their lives in India and carried away the report that the people of this country are wanting in regard for truth, have not reported what is true. Compared with other nations, they are not given to lying. We have been told concerning the Bheels and other aboriginal tribes that they are exceedingly slow to say what is untrue, and do not think of denying the thefts with which they are charged ; but this feature has generally been thought surprising because of its contrast with what obtains among the Hindoos. David was at one time of the opinion that all men are liars ; and we confess that we are very much of the opinion that apart from the grace of God there are very few men in any nation who will not under sufficient temptation tell an untruth. There are thousands of well-to-do Englishmen that daily telllies merely for the sake of saying something pleasant to those with whom they are, and make promises that they never dream of fulfilling, and teach their servants to report them as not at home when they are at home, and on the Sabbath profess to be sorry for their sins when they are not sorry at all. Still, we are a little surprised that Mr. Max Müller, in his desire to say pleasant things to the Hindoos, should have hit upon this particular line of compliment. If he had undertaken to show that as a people they are not so given to acts of brutality, not so addicted to strong drink, not such adepts at fraudulent manufacture, not so choleric, not revengeful as European Nations are, we should not have been surprised. But the Hindoos themselves generally admit that no great pressure of temptation is needed to make them swerve from the truth. The form of lying which is called hoaxing is scarcely known among them ; but to deprecate the displeasure of the party they are addressing, they readily lie and and almost think it a duty, and when convicted of it exhibit nothing of the shame that might be expected.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes :—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions ; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees ; Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF NOILS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the mill premises at Tardeo, by order of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. L. Singer & Co.,
51 boras noils.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD CAST STEEL FILES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depôt, Nesbit-road, Byculla,
A quantity of old cast steel files.
The above can be seen on application at the Stores Office.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 27th November, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The four pearl bangles with diamonds advertised for sale on Thursday, the 30th instant, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of mortgagor, Mr. Jivanjee Jamasjee Mistry, is postponed.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable stores, iron castings, meters, pickaxes, leather hose, cane baskets, &c., &c.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Municipal Workshop compound, Boree-bunder, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1-30 p.m., the following unserviceable stores:—Pickaxes, powras, iron galvanized buckets, cane baskets, leather and canvas hoses, brass ferrules, kerosine empty cans, lead pipe pieces, fittings of water meter of sizes, barrels, rammors, &c., &c.

SALE of Stock-in-Trade of a Confectionery Shop, No. 17, Apollo-street.
On THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., in Re Joseph Baker (an insolvent), his stock-in-trade, consisting of cakes, comfits, confectionery, syrup, biscuit, toys, marble-table on iron stand, glass door cupboards, show cases, comfit jars, screens, chairs, punkhas, mirrors, pictures, lamps, tables, &c., &c.

SALE of Stock-in-Trade of Confectionery Shop, No. 36, Bellasis-road, Byculla.
On FRIDAY, the 1st day of December, 1882, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in Re Joseph Baker (an insolvent), his stock-in-trade, consisting of cakes, flower-glass, show cases, cake stand, cupboards, ice cream carriage, moulds of sizes, iron stone and oven, salt in casks, scale, household and shop furniture, round table, sideboard, pictures, chairs, teapoys, kerosine lamps, tables, benches, brass vessels, dressing-glass, vases, wearing apparel, books, albums, punkah, &c., &c.

SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF DHOTIES IN VARIETY.
On TUESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1882, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., in Re Thucker Ludhah Gella and Thucker Rowjee Kheemjee, who lately traded under the name of Mowjee Tricumdass (insolvents).
A large stock of dhoties in variety.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1882, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting Fair ground, and Feeding fees, from Cattle Dealers, Butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 3 months from 1st January to 31st March 1883, and Squatters' Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine-road Fish and Mutton Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 15 months, *i.e.*, from 1st January 1883 to 31st March 1884. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th November, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at a godown opposite the town Custom House, a quantity of machinery (steam steerer).
This can be inspected on application to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
12 bales grey shirtings.
7 „ dhoties.
9 cases coloured prints.
3 „ white jacconets.
2 „ assorted paint in 5 lbs. tins.
2 „ dry paint in 1 lb. packets.
The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay—
A carved blackwood drawing-room table, camp office table fitted with screw legs and Chubb's locks, looking-glass, bed-room punkah, 5 bundles of China matting in good condition, pictures, wax flowers with glass domes, flower vases, garden tools, &c.
On account of the concerned—
[redacted]
rey shirtings.
t and at the risk of Tyebally Mahomedally—
—3 bales glazed packing paper.
nt and at the risk of Abdul Cader Abdul
—1 case hard carriage varnish.
t and at the risk of Abba Hajee Cassum—
—1 case perlis orientals.
t and at the risk of Esabhoy Moola Abdool
6-705—7 cases white foolscap.
AT 2 P. M.
ble horse and brougham.
e new landau.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of Lieut. G. DUBERLY.
Full particulars will appear hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome frenchpolished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a light dog cart, a grey Arab horse, single and double harnesses, handsome flower vases, picture, rich table ornaments, plants, &c., the property of Lieut. A. B. MEIN.
The property of another officer leaving Bombay—
A handsome well bred brown Australian gelding, 7 years old, broken to single and double harness, a fast Cavalry charger, and has been frequently riden by ladies.
Catalogues will be published, and full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th November, 1882.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
SPECIALITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, a splendid collection of artistic designs, 2 annas to Rs. 2-8 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

PARKINSON & FRODSHAM'S Keyless, Lever, Speciality WATCH, silver cases, ¾ plate, Rs. 31-8 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

JEYPORE ENAMEL JEWELERY, very rare and beautiful specimens of work, Bracelets, Lockets, Necklaces, &c., &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CELEBRITIES, CABINET and carte size PORTRAITS, a large stock to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

MATS for doors, carriages, &c., &c., a fresh stock of assorted sizes.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

WATCHES by Parkinson and Frodsham, London, from Rs. 31-8. See price list.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order to any size, style or design.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

THEATRICAL Requisites, Play Books, Grease Paints, Rouge colored and Tableau lights. See price list and catalogue.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORGUINETTES, a new pattern just out, the first in India.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

TOYS FOR CHILDREN, a fresh stock and the cheapest in Bombay.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR :

JUST LANDED, Prince Erdody DOG-CART, by Windover.

A Roomy C-spring BAROUCHE, by Peter and Sons.

One powerful Hungarian HORSE, landed last year.

An elegant single seated office BROUGHAM, built in our own Establishment.

An English-built nearly new stylish BAROUCHE, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A light circular-fronted BROUGHAM, built at the Royal Carriage Gallery of New Bond-street, in London.

G. D. ANGELIS, CONFISEUR,
MAISON FRANCAISE, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,

BEGS to inform the public that he is prepared to EXECUTE and FORWARD large orders for BALLS, SOIREES, DINNER and GARDEN PARTIES, &c., at shortest notice, and that he has always in stock a varied assortment of FRENCH and ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY, all kinds of bonbons, chocolat à la crême, chocolat praliné, bride-cake ornaments, centre-pieces, and boxes, cosaques and bonbonnieres.

Café D'Angelis in 1 lb. tins, with directions for making.

Chocolat D'Angelis in cakes.

Compote d'ananas, prepared by G. D' Angelis.

Rich bride-cakes, christening, and handsomely decorated cakes made to order and sent safely to any part.

European attendance at large soirees by special arrangement.

Syrups prepared by G. D'Angelis—Raspberry Pine-apple, Tamarind, Argeât, Gum, &c.

Prices moderate; terms cash; price-list on application. Established 1880.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..............................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

URRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1. Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND...............Dollars 2,350,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINES.

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
„ Moselle	„ 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	„ 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	„ 34 0	..
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 29
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	..
FROM OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ ..	„ 19 0
Brauneberger	„ 20 0	„ 23 0
Hochheimer	„ 20 0	„ ..
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Josepshöfer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Rüdesheimer	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johanisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Yquem	„ 47 0	„ ...
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	!
Cru de Barreyre	„ 18 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	„ 28 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	„ 36 0	„ ..
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	„ 22 0	..
Do. do. ** stars	„ 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars } M. & Spun	„ 25 0	..
„ Gold } M. & Spun	„ 30 0	...
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	„ 24 0	..
Do. do. *** stars	„ 30 0	...
Do. do. *** „ (very old)	„ 34 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	„ 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	„ 34 0	...

BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer	„ 6 8	„ ...
St. Pauli	„ 6 8	„ 4 0
Pilsner	„ 6 0	„ 4 4
SUNDRIES.		**Per 2 doz. pints.**
talian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8	
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	„ 39 0	
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 30 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	„ 14 0	..
Holyrood Whisky	19 0	...

Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th December next, for the erection of a new passenger station at Dadur.
Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.

Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th December next, for the LANDING of this Company's STORES, MATERIALS and FUEL in BOMBAY, also for LOADING and STACKING the same at COLABA, including SHUNTING and MARSHALLING of WAGONS, during one year, viz., from 1st January to 31st December, 1883. Copy of the form and conditions, on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this office on and after the 20th instant.
2. Tenderers are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same services for a period of three years, if so desired by the Company.
3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. W. WOOD. Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1882.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th December next, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of STORES and MATERIALS, including the SHUNTING and MARSHALLING of WAGONS, at the Company's General Stores Depot at Parell for one year, from 1st January next.
2. Tenderers are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same services for a period of three years, if so desired by the Company.
3. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required for the due performance of the contract.
4. The undersigned does not bind himsel to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1882.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTAL-INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TEDERS up to noon (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th December next, for the SMALL STORES, OILS and STATIONERY required to be locally purchased by this Company during the twelve months, commencing from 1st January next.
2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be considered, may be obtained from the Company's Store-keeper, Colaba, on and after the 20th instant.
3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.
4. The undersigned, however, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
5. Each tender must be accompanied by the Head Cashier's receipt for one thosand rupees deposit, which will be returned to those whose tenders are not accepted

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1882.

TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT.

1. March ....Lemberger-Bürger ......Reichardt.
2. Overture......Dichter u Bauer...........Suppé.
3. Waltz..........Electrische Funken......Zikoff.
4. Medley ....Norma.......................Stasmy.
5. Mazurka.......Lieb und Freu..............Strauss.
6. Selection.......Walderflüstern ....A. Czibulka.
7. Waltz ....Am Wörther See ....Wagner.
8. Chorus.........Tannhäuser ....Wagner.
9. Polka ....Röschen ....Moos.
10. Galop ....Zum Stelldichein ....

GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.

PIANOFORTES
AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE OR ON THE TWELVE MONTHS PURCHASE SYSTEM.

A FRESH SHIPMENT of the following just to hand:—

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PAINOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (OF STUTTGART) GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTE,
In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SON'S GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.
Telephone Number 58.

THORPE AND CO.,
FELT HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT of the Newest and most approved shapes, made specially to stand the Climate and WARRANTED not to CHANGE COLOUR.

	Rs.	as.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Zephyr, Low Round Crown Feather Weight	8	8
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen	8	8
Black Soft Felt, Round Crown, cannot possibly get out of shape	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Drab Soft Felt, Wire Brims, Superior Quality	8	8
Fawn Stiff Felt, Round Crown, The Latest	8	8
DRESS, AND LADIES' HATS.		
Best Black Silk	15	8
Drab Tan Naples	10	8
Ladies Black Silk for Riding	18	8
Ladies Black Felt Hats	10	8
Ladies Fawn and Drab Hats	10	8

A large stock of Hawkes Regulation Helmets, Elwoods Helmets in great variety, Tweed Hats, Caps, Boys' Felt Hats, Ladies' Felt Hats and Helmets.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL AMOUNTS OVER RS. 10.

THORPE AND CO.,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

LARGE consignments of NEW GOODS are now to hand for all departments.

TAILORING.

New Tweeds, Angolas, Diagonals, Khakee Drills, Cricketing Flannels, Bedford-cords and Velvet-cords for Riding Breeches, &c., &c.

SHIRTS.

French Cambrics, Latest designs, Flannels, Silk and Wool, Oxford cloths, Zephyr-cloths, Shirt Jewellery, &c., &c.

HATS.

New Shapes in Zephyr Felt, Black and Drab Dress Hats, Helmets, Sun Hats, Shikar Hats, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

Solid Leather, Tan Canvas, Japanned Canvas, Courier Bags, Gladstone Bags, Excelsior Bags, Dressing Cases (a large assortment), Writing Cases, Hold-alls, Straps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Largest and Best Selected stock in this Presidency. Orders executed promptly, and best English and French leather only are used.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

Atkinson's Soaps and Perfumery, Brushes, and every requisite for a journey by land or sea.

FANCY STICKS, UMBRELLAS AND OTHER CHOICE GOODS FOR PRESENTATION

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

THIS ALE has been Specially Brewed by Messrs. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighte being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect om the Ale so ong associated with Messrs. Bass & Co.'s and our own names.

STONE AND SON,
16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Custom Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelv bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
21	... Old Vatted Glenlivet	... 22
23	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 24

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

OTTOMAN SILKS.
OTTOMAN BROCHE.
OTTOMAN RIBBONS.

TRIMMED HATS.
TRIMMED BONNETS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
FRENCH FEATHERS.

MRS. LAKE,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is well stocked with Goods personally selected by our Mr. Asquith, and offers a choice suitable for wear at *any* season of the year, *in* or *out* of India.

We call particular attention to our stock of FINE TROPICAL ANGOLAS, SOFT INDIA TWEEDS, REAL BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS, BLUE and COLOURED SERGES, HOMESPUNS, &c., &c., for SUITS; WHIPCORDS and BEDFORD-CORDS for RIDING; best WEST-OF-ENGLAND COATINGS for DRESS or MORNING SUITS. Heavy CHEVIOTS and OVERCOATINGS.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement posted on application.

PRICE LIST.

SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS	Rs. 65, 75, 85, 95.	BOATING OR CRICKETING SUITS	Rs 30.
BEST MORNING SUITS	Rs. 60, 65, 70.	BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS	Rs. 30, 35, 45.
TRAVELLING SUITS	Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.	BUSINESS SUITS	Rs. 30 35.

LESS TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases ....Rs. 25
Do. hunting „ .... „ 26*
Do. half-hunting „ .... „ 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTMAS 1882.

HAMILTON AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY invite VISITORS to Bombay to INSPECT their Establishment where their INDIAN MANUFACTURES in the PRECIOUS METALS may be leisurely examined.

THE COLLECTION includes choice specimens of NATIVE and EUROPEAN ART, and will be found interesting to the SIGHT-SEER and CONNOISSEUR as well as to the BUYER.

NEW SPECIALITE FOR THE SEASON.

THE "ROYAL DEVON WARE."

A large assortment of which is now on view in our Show-room with a great variety of other Novelties.

VISITORS incur no obligation to purchase.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK.

NOTICES.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.
SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.

Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer, Port Trust, till MONDAY, 27th instant, at noon, for the SUPPLY of 500 tons Cadzow, Watson's Hartley, Graham's Longrigg, or other approved SCOTCH COAL, and 500 tons Davison's West Hartley to arrive o lately arrived, delivered and stacked at Malet Bunder.
The rate to include all charges. The coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN McMEEKIN,
Elphinstone Bunder, 15th Nov. 1882. Storekeeper.

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to announce that he has got a LARGE VARIETY of WOOLEN CLOTH, viz. Broad Cloth, Trousering, Merrino, Alpaca, Flannel, &c., &c.

He also undertakes to supply ready-made Clothes for Gentlemen, Grooms, Office Peons, Domestic Servants, &c., &c.

Gentlemen who will accord him their patronage will find that his charges are very moderate and the work very satisfactorily done.

Samples are forwarded at any time when desired.

JAMSETJEE EDULJEE BANATWALLA,
101, Fort Bazaar Gate.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material:—

	Rs.	a.	
1. Lawn-Tennis Bats (carved or straight) ..	2	8	each.
2. Racquet do. do.	3	0	„
3. Badminton (Gent's or Lady's)	1	0	„
4. Lawn-Tennis Nets	5	0	„
5. Badminton Nets	1	8	„
6. Shuttlecocks	3	0	per doz.
7. Riding & Walking Canes-Silver, mounted	1	8	each.
8. Walking Canes do. thick	4	0	„

Cock handle and fancy bats with monograms made to order. Also just received Jefferies' best Lawn-Tennis and Racquet Gear. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the pany for twelve months, commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required; the annual consumption, averaging about 60 Tons of No. 1, 70 Tons of No. 2, and 80 Tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" which must specify the rates per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depots, Byculla, and Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 20th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security. One-half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd November, 1882.

WHEREAS INCONVENIENCE has been caused to persons RETURNING to BOMBAY by SEA from Shooting expeditions on the other side of the harbour, through the detention of their guns by Customs Officers stationed at the landing places in Bombay, whose duty it is to detain, pending inquiry, all fire-arms without passes that may be landed from the harbour, arrangements have been made for the issue of Custom House passes by the Preventive Officers on duty at the undermentioned places, viz.:—

Apollo-bunder.
Town-bunder.
Carnac-bunder.
Mazagon-bunder.
Prince's Dock.

These passes may be obtained without payment on application at the Customs Offices at the Bunders just mentioned, and on production of the gun, or guns, to be passed, before they are waterborne from Bombay. They must be delivered up to the Preventive Officer at the Bunder at which the guns are landed.

General passes covering guns for a whole year may also be obtained on application to the Collector of Customs at the Custom House.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

Bombay, Custom House, 17th November, 1882.

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES THE RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY, AND THE SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.)

TENDER FOR THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE TOLLS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

TENDERS are invited for FARMING the TOLLS levied on Carts, Animals, and Passengers, making use of the sub-way of the Nerbudda River Railway Bridge at Mortakka. The tolls are levied according to a sanctioned tariff, which may be seen in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts of the above Railway, Ajmere. All expenses on account of establishment, tickets, &c., will be borne by the party tendering, and one-twelfth of the amount tendered for will have to be paid into the Examiner's Office every month on the last working day of the month.

The tender is to be for one year, i.e., from 1st January to 31st December, 1883, and a cash deposit of Rupees 1,000 is to be lodged with the Manager, which will be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of engagement.

Tenders should be sent into the Manager's Office not later than the 12th December next, and should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Nerbudda Bridge Tolls."

W. S. S. BISSET, Major, R.E.,
Manager, R. M. R.

Ajmere, dated 15th November, 1882.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 67 OF 1880.

KESSOWJI GOTTAJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Duncan-road, in house No. 85, without the Fort of Bombay ...Plaintiff.

vs.

RAMABAI, widow of NARAYEN POWANJEE GAWAND, deceased, RADHABAEE, widow of MADHOWRAO NARAYEN, deceased, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Ghogaree Moholla, in house No. 18, outside the Fort of Bombay, DAMODHUR NARRAYEN, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, now in Her Majesty's County Jail at Bombay, NANA NARAYEN, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Duncan-road, in house, No. 12, KASINATH MADHOWRAO and DADAJEE MADHOWRAO and RAGHOONATH DAMODHUR, minors, by their guardian adlitem LAWRENCE A. WATKINS, Esq...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Kesshow Gottajee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Ramabai, widow, Radhabai, widow, Damodhur Narayen, Nana Narayen, Kasinath Madhowrao, Dadajee Madhowrao, and Raghoonath Damodhur or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built thereon, situate on the north side of Parell Row, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Four Hundred and Forty-one and Five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 75 and 76, and by the Municipality under Nos. 17 and 18, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the Parell Row, on or towards the east by the vacant ground of the late Narayen Poman Guwad, and on or towards the west by the house of Goolam Hoosein Cassumjee, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Ramabai, widow and are now in the occupation of Damodhur Narayen and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Attornies for the Plaintiff, 17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of September, 1882.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th day of December, 1882, at 4 o'clock (Madras time), at the registered office of the company at McLeod Road, Kurrachee, to confirm the following special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the company held on 22nd November, 1882.

1. That the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provision of the "Indian Companies Act, 1882."
2. That Mr. Alexander McHinch be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of the said Company without remuneration.
3. That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over as from the 1st day of December, 1882, unto a certain Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and intended to be registered in Bombay under the provisions of the "Indian Companies Act, 1882," with limited liability and to be called "The Kurrachee Lighterage Company Limited," having a Capital of Rs. 81,600 divided into 408 shares of Rs. 200 each, the sum of Rs. 10,000 in cash being part of the assets of the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, and also all the fleet of barges, boats, and other the stock in trade, and all the moveable property and the business and good-will, assets and effects, rights and credits of the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, save and except the cash in hand over and above the beforementioned sum of Rs. 10,000, deposits in Banks, and investments in Government Promissory Notes, belonging to the said Company, and save and except also such portion of the boats and barges belonging to the said Company as are no longer serviceable, and save and except also the claim of the said Company against Government; and to receive as the consideration for such sale, 408 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 200 each in the said Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Limited, for distribution amongst the shareholders of the said landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, in such manner that the holder of each share in the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, shall receive one fully paid up share of the nominal value of Rs. 200 in the said Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Limited, in respect of the said share so held by him.
4. That the sale of the said property of the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, with the exception aforesaid to the said Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Limited, shall be made by the said liquidator subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts engagements, and obligations by which the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, shall be bound on the 1st day of December, 1882, and also to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities which shall be due and incurred by the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, on the 1st day of December, 1882, and to indemnify the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, against the same.
5. That the Liquidator be, and he is hereby, empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 201, 202, and 204 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882.

By order of the Directors,
A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Ld.

Kurrachee, 23rd November, 1882.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli,—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1882.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO MOSQUES, IMAMBARAS, AND DURGAHS.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Mahomedan National Association held on the 7th instant, and presided over by H. H. Aga Shaboodin Shah, it was resolved that a memorial, then read, in connection with the water-supply to mosques, durgahs, and imambaras, should be presented to the Municipal Commissioner by a deputation consisting of the undernamed gentlemen :—H. H. Aga Shahboodin Shah, President, Aga Abdool Hoosein Shirazee (Acting Consul General, Turkey, Vice-President of the Association), Kazi Sherif Abdool Latif Loneday (Vice-President of the Association), Hajee Hassum bin Hajee Abdoola Nooranee (Vice-President of the Association), Abdool Rhayman bin Minni (Vice-President of the Association), Sheik Mahomed Abdool Latiff, Hajee Kurim, Mahomed Sulleman, Hajee Sooleman Abdool Vahedna, Sheik Essaia bin Khulifa, Kazi Sheik Mahomed Moorgay, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Khan Bahadur Mir Akbar Alli, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali, Khan Bahadur Sheik Hyder Cassim, Hajee Sabu Sadick, Mooljibhoy Jeevraz, Meher Ali Mahomed Patel, Hajee Oosman Allarakia, Allarukhia Arab, Hajee Jekeria Hajee Ahmed Patel, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail Sobe, Hajee Aboobaker Esmail, Hajee Kaderna Hajee Abdool Latif, Aga Jan, Mahomed Abdoola Cow, Mirza Moosa Cowsar (Joint Secretary of the Association), Shaik Noor Cassum (Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay), Nakoda Goolam Hussain Rogay, Adamjee Pirbhoy, Syed Imadodin Pirjaday, Abdool Razak bin Kurtas, Kaderbhoy Kurrimbhoy, Shaik Ahmed bin Essa Kaliffa, Moonshi Mahomed Alli Gharay, Hajee Allana Abdool Vahedna, Mir Surfraz Alli, Hajee Tyeb Rahimtoola, Hajee Jan Mahomed Josuf, Hajee Sedick Hajee Ebram Noorani, Daoodbhai Moosabhai, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, Moulvi Syed Abdool Futta, Mookhi Ladakh Hajee, Kamaria Mahomedbhai Chouth, Aga Mahomed Ebrahim, Peeroo Mahomed, Hajee Soomar Ahmed, Hajee Essak Sobe, Hajee Abdoola, Moonshi Goolam Hussain, Sulleman Latiff, Syed Ebrahim alias Dhondibhai, Abba Essa Seth, Hajee Gunney Ahmed, Hajee Hassum Chotani, Mahomed bin Munsoor, Hajee Mahomed bin Mahomed, Shaik Ebrahim, Subadar Sirdarkhan, Hajee Allahoodin Jiteker, Shah Mahomed Sheroo, Ebrahim Chand Mahomed Peermahomed, Hajee Aga Shirazee, Aga Mahomed Sahadak Nuvazi, Nooroodin Tajoodin Jiteker, Abdas Setar Sobe, Surfoodin Khalil, Hajee Abdoola Mowla, Aga Mahomed Taki Bebani, Mahomed Syed Rias, Moonshi Goolam Alli Goolam Hussen, Moonshi Abool Hossein, and others.

In accordance with this resolution the deputation, [redacted] Presidents of the Association, presented the memorial enclosed in a green kinkob cover, the national colour of Islam. After reading the memorial, the Commissioner addressed "Dr. Cassim and gentlemen," and inquired whether there was any gentleman who wished to make any remarks beyond those contained in the memorial, or whether it would only be necessary to reply to the memorial.

Mr. Abdul Rahiman and Hajee Cummoo Sulliman expressed the opinion that a charge of Rs. 5 against each musjid was quite sufficient. Some of the musjids were so poor that the managers could not even afford to pay for simple buttees.

The Commissioner, after apologizing for not addressing the gentlemen present in the Oordu language, said that Dr. Cassim would interpret what he had to say; and he proceeded to remark that the deputation had placed before him a matter which was of the greatest interest to the whole Mussulman community of Bombay, to whatever sect they belonged to; and whether every person present was intimately acquainted with all the paragraphs of the memorial or not, it was clear that on one point at any rate they all had a decided and unanimous opinion, viz., that the old system, by which a uniform rate of Rs. 5 was charged for each musjid, should still remain in force. One gentleman, Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, went further and pointed out that in some cases even five rupees was too high a charge. Now, upon the present occasion, his (the Commissioner's) first duty had been to ascertain what the deputation had to say to him, and that he had done by carefully reading through the memorial and inviting any gentleman present to make any remarks he might wish to offer in addition to, or in support of, the memorial. In replying to what had been placed before him, he in the first place wished it to be very clearly understood by every one present that all parties must be bound by the law as it stands for the time being. Now, under that law, the Municipal Acts, he had power to supply water to any person on such terms and conditions as should seem fit to him, the terms made by him for such supply being, however, subject to revision by the Town Council. He could not, therefore, under any circumstances give an answer to the memorialists off-hand, but must first of all carefully consider all the circumstances of the case in consultation with the Town Council. But in the meantime there was one matter in connection with the question of water-supply which he should like every intelligent Mussalman to consider very carefully. It was this :—Two distinct objections had been raised by the memorialists : one that they should not now pay more for the water they consumed than they used to be charged; and the other, that they should not be called upon to fix meters, or have their water measured. Well, he wished these two objections to be treated as quite distinct and separate questions. In one of their memorials to Government the Mussalman community represented that by their religious teaching Mahomedans could hardly commit a greater fault than that of wasting water. Now, with regard to the waste of water—and here he did not refer to places of worship particularly but to the whole city—he must tell them that in former years there had been very great waste of water; but lately, owing in great measure to the exertions of Mr. Braham, the Deputy Executive Engineer of the Municipality, that wastage had been much diminished; and this prevention of waste was in the main affected by fixing meters, observing the consumption, and detecting leakages. What had to be guarded against was not so much excess in consumption, as wastage, which might be the result of carelessness or accidents. It was quite as much in the interests of the Mussalman portion of the community as in any other that the consumption, should be watched and that waste, as for instance from underground leakage, should be stopped as quickly as possible. For the attainment of this end a careful system of meter-measurement should be adopted, quite district fromthe question of charging for the supply. Having said this much, he would add ,with regard to the question of charging, that he personally was quite unable to say upon what reasonable basis there should be a difference in the amount charged for water consumed in places of worship, and in the amount charged for that used in burial-grounds; and he also thought it might be fairly argued that if it was reasonable to make no special charge for water consumed in gardens, and to allow anybody free access to public wells and fountains, though such access undoubtedly had in some cases the effect of giving a free supply to persons who ought to be paying their fair quota, it was equally reasonable that water consumed for religious purposes and in religious buildings should be charged for, if charged for at all, at a reduced rate. The question of water-supply was one in which all inhabitants of the city must be keenly interested. The means of supply must be kept up, and being at present inadequate, must be extended. The cost must in a greater or lesser degree be borne by all, so that a free grant to one practically meant a greater cost to another. But it might be assumed that each section of the community would be equally interested in obtaining a free supply for places of worship. That all were interested was true, but perhaps not to the same extent, because the places of worship under one religion required a greater supply of water for religious observances than those of another. And there must be one general rule for all, as far as the Municipality was concerned, unless some special reason for exception could be shown. It was stated in the memorial that in some cases the water connections had been cut because meters had not been fixed; but it must be added that when these cases had been reported to him, he had ordered the connections to be renewed, because it turned out that they had been cut illegally; and, as he had previously stated, both he and the memorialists were equally bound by the law. Where the old nominal rate of Rs. 5 in satisfaction in full of all demands of the year had been levied, it was wrong to cut the connection; and nothing further would be levied, even though a mistake had been committed; and he believed this remark applied to the great majority of cases. He had already remarked on the advantage of the use of meters as a means to ascertain wastage and of arriving at the real consumption in any particular place; and he must insist on the advantage thus secured to the memorialists, inasmuch as the use of meters had been the means of showing that the whole cost of water consumed in musjids and durgas was only about Rs. 5,000 a year at the rate now sanctioned. Similar investigations were being made with regard to the other religious buildings, and probably by the end of this year materials would be available for considering and deciding the general question as to whether, having regard to the actual consumption as now ascertained in places of worship, and to the strong feelings of the community on the subject, it was worth while to exact anything more than a nominal charge. He believed he might say both for himself and the Town Council that the matter would be fairly and favourably considered, and that it would be a great pleasure to them both if they found that circumstances justified this result. He hoped they would bear in mind that the less wastage there was the more water could the Municipality afford to supply gratis; and he thought he was right in stating that the wastage already detected and checked by the use of meters would more than counterbalance the quantity of water consumed in all places of worship in Bombay. This was a practical benefit from the use of meters which he thought the memorialists should appreciate. As to the statement made in the memorial regarding the change made in the system of charging, as a matter of fact the change was made in 1879 and 1880, whilst he himself did not take charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner until nearly the middle of 1881. Whatever the rule was under the law, he was bound to carry it out; but when a protest was made against the operation of that rule by so large a portion of the community, the matter must be worthy of consideration, and should be fully considered; and in the meantime the memorialists might be assured that they should suffer as little inconvenience as he could help, consistently with the preformance of his duty. Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali had asked whether, until the final answer was given, the old rate of Rs. 5 only would be levied. Well, in reply to that he should tell them that under the existing rule Rs. 5 should *not* be the amount charged, but as a matter of fact the Assessment Department, without his knowledge, had issued the bills for this year at the old rate, and therefore, whether he was content or not, with that charge. he must, as a matter of law, accept the payment of the bills that had been issued as a settlement for the water consumed. Through this mistake of the Assessment Department a great many musjids had been charged the Rs. 5, and although that was contrary to the rule, he could not demand more for this year. Before the new year commenced, however, he trusted that the whole question would be satisfactorily settled. (Cheers.)

Mr. Abdul Rahimon, on behalf of the deputation, thanked the Commissioner for the attention which he had given to the memorial, and for his promise in regard to the early settlement of the question.

The following is a copy of the memorial presented by the deputation, and of a letter since addressed to the Municipal Commissioner on the same subject by the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Cassim.

Love-lane, Byculla, Bombay, 13th Nov., 1882.

To E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The humble memorial of the Bombay Mahomedan National Association

SHEWETH,—That by an order dated 8th February, 1866, No. 736, the then Municipal Commissioner, A. T. Crawford, Esq., fixed a payment of Rs. 5 annually for the use of Vehar water by charitable institutions, and that by an order dated 16th August, 1866, No. 3871, this rate was made applicable to temples, mosques, agiarees, &c.

2. That by a resolution by the Town Council, dated 23rd September, 1879, this rate was rescinded and a rate of 6 annas per 1,000 gallons was fixed for Vehar water consumed by such institutions, and that this rate was subsequently reduced by one-half by a resolution dated 14th December, 1880.

3. That your memorialists have been unable to learn the circumstances which led to the order of 1866 being modified as above stated; but which modification has not yet been carried into effect.

4. That when the rate of Rs. 5 per annum was assessed in 1866 the Mahomedan community accepted it as having been made in good faith, and not liable to enhancement, and consequently the facilities which previously existed for the supply by means of wells of spring-water and cisterns for holding rain-water were completely closed.

5. That recently it was intended to cut off the supply of water from the mosques unless meters were attached, but on a representation being made you very considerately permitted the existing arrangements to continue undisturbed.

6. That your memorialists would now respectfully submit that when the order of 1866 was issued the then Municipal Commissioner must have satisfied himself, after full inquiry, that the arrangement then made was the most equitable to all concerned; and its undisturbed existence for the long period of 16 years affords ample corroboration thereof.

7. That the use of water in mosques for religious observances is an absolute necessity, and therefore any modification of the orders of 1866 would be looked upon as a grievious hardship by the Mahomedan community as a body, more particularly since it cannot be urged that these orders have ever been bused by the waste of the water.

8. That your memorialists need scarcely observe that the mosques, durgas, and imambaras are religious edifices strictly confined to the use of prayers by the faithful, and that they are not used as places of residence nor for festive or other ecular purposes.

9. That the rate fixed for supply of water to burial and burning-grounds, cemetries, and Towers of Silence is the nominal rate of Re. 1 per annum, compared with which that charged to mosques, viz., Rs. 5 per annum, cannot be considered inadequate.

10. That your predecessors have not been unmindful of the wants of the poor in respect to the important matter of water-supply, and in furtherance thereof have established numerous drinking fountains and cisterns throughout the city and on the several landing places on the island, from which their wants are freely supplied; and ever since you have been appointed to the office which you now hold we are thankful to say that your generous labours have been indefatigable towards the adoption of such arrangements as will tend to the amelioration of the condition of the poor, whose constant prayer it is that your administration may be crowned with the utmost success, and that the blessings of the Almighty may descend upon you for your disinterested labours in their behalf.

11. That the thousands of Mahomedans who visit the mosques, durgas, and imambaras for devotional purposes already contribute in some way or other to the Municipal revenues either as landlords, tenants, &c., which your memorialists would humbly submit is an additional reason why their sacred edifices should not be taxed beyond the nominal rate fixed upon after due deliberation in 1866.

12. That your memorialists therefore earnestly pray that in consideration of these circumstances you will be pleased to confirm the order issued in 1866. and making it applicable to all mosques, durgas, and imambaras, thereby set at rest the anxiety and uneasiness now felt by the Mamomedan community in a matter so intimately connected with their religious obligations. And for this act of kindness your memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

SHAHBOODIN SHA HBIN ALI SHAH AGA KHAN, President.

SHAIK HYDER CASSIM and MIRZA MOOSA COWSER,
Honorary Joint Secretaries,
National Mahomedan Association, Bombay.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 23rd November, 1882.

To E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—Referring to the conversation which you were pleased to hold with me on the evening of the 16th instant, after the meeting of the deputation of the National Mahomedan Association had dissolved, I hope you will kindly permit me to place on record what I then stated on the two following points—which I observe were noticed in the editorial columns of the *Times of India*, dated 14th instant. It is therein stated that "the free unstinted use of water in the mosques leads to the cleanliness of the Mahomedan community;" that "most of the well-to-do people who resort to the mosque pay the water rate for the houses occupied by them, and that it would be unreasonable to charge them again simply because they perform their ablutions at the mosques instead of in their own houses;" and that as regards "the poorer classes it is neither politic nor desirable to make any charge for the water used by them, as the tanks attached to the mosques may be regarded as public reservoirs for the use of those helpless people who are entitled to have water supplied to them at the expense of the present public of Bombay."

I beg to state that there is considerable misapprehension on the points treated of in the above extracts. If by the term "ablutions" the cleansing of the entire body is meant, then I beg emphatically to say it is incorrect, because all that is done in this way (and that is an absolute necessity) is simply the washing of the hands, face, and feet by those who attend the mosques, &c., for the purposes of prayer.

If also it is intended to be implied from the concluding extract that the water is taken away by the poorer classes from the reservoirs in the mosques for household purposes, then I beg to state, with equal emphasis, that such is not the case, because, as already acknowledged in para. 10 of the memorial of the National Mahomedan Association other provision has ungrudgingly been made for the provision of water for such persons and purposes.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

SHAIK HYDER CASSIM,
Secretary.
National Mahomedan Association, Bombay.

BENGAL.

STEAMER ACCIDENT.—Our correspondent writes:—Owing to a slight accident which has occurred in her machinery, the British India steamer India, of 4,100 tons, 550-horse power, commanded by Captain C. W. H. Day, is delayed at Diamond Harbour, where she will have to remain until the necessary repairs are completed; on their completion she will proceed to sea upon her voyage to London. The India left Calcutta on the 19th instant.—*Pioneer.*

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.—Few things are more puzzling than sporadic outbursts of disease which assume a virulent type from the outset, and yet cease as suddenly as they made their appearance. Medical science owns itself powerless in the presence of such phenomena, for it is obliged to confess but too often its inability to trace the origin or causes of the outbreak. An attack of cholera of the fugitive character we have indicated recently caused some anxiety at the General Hospital, and affected two out of the five buildings composing the hospital. There were six seizures of Asiatic cholera within a brief space, and of these four unhappily proved fatal. The patients were removed or sent home as a precautionary measure, but the disease disappeared as suddenly as is made its appearance, and we believe all attempts to trace its origin have proved unsatisfactory.—*Indian Daily News.*

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Direction intend to hold periodical meetings at different local centres in Calcutta during this cold weather for the purpose of promoting the general objects of the Association. The proceedings will be varied with lectures, concerts, and other entertainments.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.—We understand that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be a guest at the St. Andrew's dinner on the 30th inst.—*Englishman.*

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—When at Bhagulpore the Lieutenant-Governor made a very important announcement, and one that may affect in an important degree the position of the Mahomedan community. Mr. Thompson told the Mahomedans of Bhaugulpore that he had under consideration the establishment of an English-Mahomedan College in Calcutta. This announcement will go a long way to satisfy the Mahomedans that their discontents—we do not say their grievances—will, in a large measure, be cured by the action of the Government. All that is necessary seems to us to be the conversion of the Madrissah into a College for Mahomedans, where they may acquire some knowledge of Arabic and ability to read the Koran, and yet be enabled to study English up to the highest standard taught in, say, the Presidency College. If this be done, we believe that the opportunity will be largely availed of, and that Mahomdan parents will take a direct and lively interest in the acquisition by their children of that knowledge which circumstances have proved is bread-winning knowledge.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE ARMS ACT.—Difficulties sometimes arise in administering the Arms Act, and some curious decisions are occasionally brought to our notice One or two have just reached us from Serampore. Mr. Carstairs, we hear, holds that no person is entitled to fire a gun, but the person who holds a license to do so in his own name. A son is punished for firing his father's gun, and a nephew for firing his uncle's. Surely this is a somewhat too literal interpretation of the words of the Act. Can a man who keeps a gun under a license not hand it to his son to carry for him; and would the son, if carrying his father's gun, be a law-breaker if he fired on a wild beast which he saw about to leap on his parent? Apparently, in Mr. Carstairs' court a man might be punished for saving his father's life in this way, because the license did not run in his own name. But surely our correspondent has misrepresented the matter. We can hardly believe that Mr. Carstairs would thus administer the law.—*Statesman.*

DOCK ACCOMMODATION IN CALCUTTA.—A rumour refferred to in these columns some time ago, to the effect that the Commissioners for the improvement of Port of Calcutta were in treaty with the Calcutta Docking Company with a view to purchasing that company's docks and premises at Howrah, turns out to have been well founded. It is now publicly announced that the local Government has sanctioned the rumoured purchase. The Port Commissioners have thus a favourable opportunity for effecting the provision of a really efficient dock for Calcutta, one which would be sufficiently long to receive the longest vessels likely to visit Calcutta within the next twenty years. To be on the safe side, a dock six hundred feet in length, and one hundred feet in breadth, should be at once constructed. Even for small or moderate-sized vessels—leaving long steamer entirely out of the question—the dock accommodation of Calcutta is at present miserably inadequate. There are several vessels, sailing ships of 200 to 280 feet in length, waiting there now for dock accommodation. This is not as it should be, in a place of Calcutta's importance.—*Pioneer.*

A CURIOUS SWINDLE.—A Mr. Edwards, who stated that he was or had been the Superintendent of the Sailors' Home at Chittagong, applied to Mr. B. L. Gupta at the Calcutta Police Court, for a warrant against one Mrs. Barkley, on a charge of cheating. The applicant hesitated a great deal in giving the particulars of the charge, but, on being pressed by the Court, he pulled a letter out of his pocket which he handed to the Magistrate, and in the same breath said that this Mrs. Barkley had swindled him for Rs. 150 under the pretence that she would marry him. He had sent the money down from Chittagong to this place, and had shortly after came down himself, fully expecting to have his hopes realised. Besides the receipt of the letter aforementioned, which told him to come down and one solitary interview with Mrs. Barkley, he could hear nothing about her, and accordingly preferred the present charge. His Worship, after listening very attentively to the application, said that he did not consider that a charge of cheating or any other would lie in a Criminal Court. The complainant could, if he liked, bring an action against Mrs. Barkley for breach of promise, or for damages in general in a Civil Court.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

LORD HARRIS.—Lord and Lady Harris left the Egmore Railway Station this (Thursday) morning, by the 6-30 a. m. mail train, on a visit to Pondicherry.—*Madras Mail.*

APPREHENSIONS OF A CYCLONE.—"Overcast, with frequent rain" is Mr. Pogson's report of the weather for the 21st November, which is the last to hand while we write; and the same description applies to the weather we have had in Madras since that date; only yesterday it was more overcast and there was more rain; indeed there were such strong indications of probable bad weather that the Harbour authorities were warned to take the necessary precautions to meet a cyclone. There was no shipping in the Harbour yesterday. Up to the time of going to press the weather continues suspicious.—*Madras Times,* Nov. 24.

A LADY STUDENT.—Mrs. W. M. Scharlieb, the wife of our Town Presidency Magistrate, has just passed the M. B. Examination at the University of London. The intelligence was received by wire, and we must congratulate Mr. Scharlieb, as well as the Madras Medical College (where Mrs. Scharlieb commenced her studies) on the success that has attended her. Mrs. Scharlieb's success will be a great impetus to the lady students, who are at present undergoing their course of study at the College.—*Madras Mail.*

THE LATE MR. U. WATKINS.—Mr. Uriel Watkins, Superintendent, Correspondence Department, Bank of Madras, died at the General Hospital, of Bright's disease, this (Thursday) morning.—*Madras Mail.*

THE DOVETON COLLEGE.—We are informed that Mr. Cecil M. Barrow, B. A., Oxon., has been appointed Principal of Doveton College. Mr. Barrow has rendered good service to the cause of education, as Principal of the *Kerala Vidyasala*, at Calicut, and we have no doubt that he will succeed in bringing the Doveton College nearer to its proper position among the Educational Institutions of Madras. With advantages such as are sighed for in vain by many another large schools in this Presidency, the Doveton College is behind hand in its internal management. Few schools have such a fine boarding house, play ground, gymnasium, and school house, as the Doveton College.—*Madras Mail.*

A NEW FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT FOR NATIVES.—We learn that proposals are at present under the consideration of the Government of India, for the employment of natives of India in the Geological Department, and the opinions of the various administrations have been called for as to the best method of giving effect to this. Two methods have been suggested—(1) that of making geology a subject to be taught in schools and to form a portion of the curriculum of students going up for examinations in science; and (2) that of employing natives in the Geological Department so that they acquire a practical knowledge of geology. The proposal in general has the strongest support of the local Government. —*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Another accident occurred on the East Indian Railway on the night of Tuesday last, fortunately attended with nothing but inconvenience to the passengers. The engine of the up-train, which leaves Allahabad at 11-45 a. m., broke her eccentric rod at Etawah and was consequently unable to go further. The train was therefore delayed for nearly four hours, until another engine could be procured from Toondla.—*Pioneer.*

RIDING THE HIGH HORSE.—We have been informed that the Port Master General of the Punjab has represented to the military authorities that the subordinate employés of the Umballa and Simla passenger service have complained bitterly of the treatment they receive from military officers travelling on the tonga line, who, it is alleged, have of late been riding the high horse, and quietly "wiping out" the docile officials on that much frequented route.—*Pioneer.*

THE MOHURRUM AT ALLAHABAD.—The Mohurrum at Allahabad this year has been a subject of some anxiety for the local authorities, as it clashed with certain Hindoo festivals, and much difficulty was experienced in making arrangements to secure equal liberty of action to the representatives of both religions. We are glad to learn, however, that the critical period has passed off peacefully, except for a slight disturbance on the 20th, when some Mahomedan budmashes made a rush at a Hindoo religious procession. They were at once repulsed by the police on duty, and the ringleaders captured. The 22nd was the last day of the Mohurrum, and all through the preceding night, up to day-break, the tazias were carried about the city in an unending stream of processions with drums. During the whole of this night the Magistrate of the district was himself riding about the city, which he did not leave till 6 in the morning, when all fears of any troublesome disturbance were over. The police, specially stimulated no doubt by so good an example, worked admirably, and the whole episode is doubly interesting, both as an illustration of some of the curious embarrassments that beset Indian administration, and as showing what can be done by a Magistrate who is at once respected, capable, and energetic, to keep even an excitable populace within bounds.—*Pioneer.*

DEATH OF MR. M. RAYNE.—A great many old Railway hands connected with construction will be sorry at the news of Mr. Middleton Rayne's death in England. Mr. Rayne took a leading part in the construction of the line from Jubbulpore to Allahabad, as Contractors' Engineer. He subsequently entered the P. W. Department as a Superintending Engineer in the P. & N. S. Railway, where the Jheelum bridge was part of his charge. After that he was Superintending Engineer on various parts of the Indus Valley line under Colonel, now General F. W. Kete, R. E., whom he succeeded as Chief Engineer in 1877. Mr. Rayne pushed on the works of that line, and especially the Empress bridge, so that Railway communication between Mooltan and Kurrachee was establihed in the summer of 1878, in time for the Afghan war Mr. Rayne was a man of great engineering skill, at once energetic and modest, and of a most kindly disposition. Numbers of Railway men of all grades will regret him as a personal friend, who, but for his early death, might have, it was hoped, again taken a leading, part on some of the new private enterprise lines.—*Indian Railway Service Gazette.*

BURMAH.

LEAD MINES IN BURMAH.—Mr. W. O. Law barrister-at-law, Moulmein, has taken up, at a place called Teetawlay, about ten miles from the Yoonzaleen River, the sole right of mining over about seven square miles of country, but after December of this yearl he will receive a grant of four square miles free of royalty for twenty years, at the expiration of which period he will have to pay rupees two hundred per square mile. The mineral which Mr. Law is anxious to work is a very rich lode of lead, the outcrop of which is about thirty-five feet thick. The hill in which the outcrop appears seems unusually rich in the mineral. There is a want of roads, but these can easily be made if the ore is as rich as Mr. Law represents. He sent home about seven hundredweights of surface ore, analysis of which gave from 74·60 per cent. of lead to 76·40 ptr cent. and 13 ounces of silver. A boring into the vein on a lower level turned out ore which was even richer in silver. If this account be confirmed, Mr. Law will be an extremely fortunate man, and will have opened up a new and most valuable industry in British Burmah.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE FRENCH AS COLONISTS.

EVENTS in Tunis and the Congo are calling attention to the French colonies. It has been the object of all Governments to increase the territorial possessions of France; and the colonies, including the so-called protected countries, but not reckoning Algeria or Tunis, now embrace an area of over 335,000 English square miles and comprise a population which is roughly estimated at four millions. But setting aside the convict settlements of New Caledonia, the total number of natives of France (not being soldiers, sailors, or Government officials) who are scattered among these colonies hardly amounted at the last census to 2,000. Algeria must be classed apart, for it has a Government and laws distinct from the other colonies, and is looked upon, partly from its proximity to France and partly from serving as camp and practice ground of a large portion of the standing army, as an annex of the mother-country. Even in Algeria, however, the number of French-born people who are following independent avocations as tradesmen, agriculturists, or mechanics is surprisingly small. Since the immigration of Alsatians and Lorrainers in 1872-73 the number of free emigrants from France has been declining every year and was computed at 1,200 only in 1880. There have been more foreign than French immigrants. The number of born French in the colony was set down at the beginning of this year at 13,000, of whom about 60,000 were soldiers and persons connected with the army, while 40,000 were civil *employes*, their families and servants. The number of free French-born settlers barely exceeded 30,000, as against 94,038 Spaniaras, 26,322 Italians, 14,313 English, 6,513 Germans, and 6,500 subjects of other nations.

From all this, as well as from the great cost of the French colonies and their general unprosperous condition, it has been concluded that Frenchmen are wanting in the special aptitudes required to make good colonizers. In France itself it is commonly said that the English have a genius for colonizing and that the French are deficient in it; but people who make this remark forget how admirably in the 17th and 18th centuries the French colonized Louisiana and Canada, and how stubbornly they disputed with us at one time for supremacy in India. The truth is that the failure of the French colonies during the present century is due entirely to politic causes, which had their origin in the excesses to which the Great Revolution was pushed. In the days of primogeniture when France was covered with large estates, the younger sons of landowners went to seek their fortunes over the seas. They carried with them some capital and the energy bred of good education and high ambition. They were generally accompanied by servants and labourers born on their fathers' estates; and, wherever they went, their industry, thrift, ingenuity, and the absence of all political or religious discord from among them caused their settlements to flourish more rapidly than those of any other people. The English of the 18th century might be divided into Jacobites and Hanoverians, Churchmen and Dissenters; but the French away from home all acknowledged the supremacy of the King of France and conformed, as a rule, to the observances of one Church. The Revolution changed all this. When the large estates were broken up, when, primogeniture and entail being abolished, the laws decreed that a man's lands should, at his death, be divided equally among his children, emigration was at once checked and a new race of Frenchmen arose. For the last 90 years the ordinary Frenchman has been a man possessing some inherited property, which he strives to increase by making a good marriage or by obtaining a salaried post under Government. The gentleman is no longer very rich, nor the peasant very poor; there is pretty general distribution of affluence which keeps everybody comfortable; and the old adventurous spirit, though it has not died out of the French nature, now finds a vent in politics and speculation at home, instead of in foreign travel. Moreover, the profound political animosities which divide Frenchmen make it almost impossible that they should emigrate in numbers together and found colonies. How could the Catholic and Royalist *gentilhomme* get on with the Republican and free-thinking doctor, or with the mechanic talking the Socialist jargon of big cities?

Another thing that tends to take emigration difficult is the compulsory military service which practically obliges Frenchmen to remain in their own country until the age 23 or 24, when the first ardour of youth has begun to cool. Generallly speaking, the French emigrant of to-day is a man past the prime of life, who has not been very successful at home, and who, hearing of an opening somewhere abroad, rushes to it with no capital but his wits. He has not a thought of settling where he goes, but only of making his fortune fast and returning to his own country. In the land where he is a sojourner he rather avoids than seeks the society of fellow-countrymen situated like himself. Nevertheless, some Frenchmen do emigrate in the old way, and it is not to be doubted that the French colonies, and especially Alegria, would have thriven better than they have done if successive Governments had not been driven by political considerations to rule them injudiciously. It has been thought necessary to prevent the development of anything like colonial authonomy lest it should lead to the separation of the colonies from the mother country. Alegria has not even been governed by men having experience of it as colonists, but by soldiers and Civil servants sent from Paris. The consequence has been that although every inducement under the form of grants of land, lightness of taxation, &c., has been offered to make Frenchmen come and settle in the colony, immigrants have too often found that their local interests were not rightly understood and that their grievances got no remedy. Again, the system of military government has at different times led to a most serious evil under the form of expeditions against insurgent Arabs, which were believed to have been promoted merely to gratify the ambition of generals and to train young regiments in fighting. The population of Algeria does not exceed 3,000,000, and at no time except during the war of 1870-71, have there been less than 40,000

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

French soldiers in the colony. Such a force would have sufficed to keep the Arabs in subjection if the Government had been in earnest about it—that is to say, if they had treated insurgent chiefs, so called, as mere brigands and cattle lifters, which they mostly were. But to catch and shoot or imprison offenders against the common law is a less grand proceeding than to make war against chiefs of insurgent tribes. It would not, perhaps be fair to say that "febel chiefs" were preserved in Algeria as foxes are in England, but something very much like this used to take place. For years agricultural colonists complained that large garrisons were kept in Algiers, Oran, Constantine, and other towns near the seaboard where they were not wanted, whereas only small detachments in isolated forts were spared for the propection of farms situate at long distnces from each other. Arab brigands swooping upon these farms would find them unprotected, and, having ravaged a few of them and butchered their inhabitants, they would retire into the desert or the mountains. The proprietors of other farms would then be stupefied to hear, not that warrants had been issued against a set of rogues and put into the hands of mounted gendarmes, but that an expedition was going to be sent out against a chief "who had raised the banner of religious warfare." Some months later, when this chief had been worsted and collared, the farmers would hear with new amazement that he had condescended to make his submission, and that he was about to be invested with a red *burnous* in token that he meant to be thenceforth a loyal subject of the French Government. Many chiefs are now starring about in red cloaks who would lodg ago have been put into convict dress if certain generals had not, in old time, been too anxious to promote little wars.

Other causes might be cited to explain why Algeria has prospered so little—for instance, the parismony shown in grants for public works, which has been the almost inevitable result of the extravagant outlay on the military establishments. The construction of a single narrow-gauge line of rail to connect the inland agricultural settlements with one another and to convey farm produce to the large towns has long been promised, planned, and even commenced, but something has always occurred to stop the works. It is said that the colony is doing better under its present administration than it did formerly, and that the activity of the Deputies for Alegeria has caused some of the grievances of the colonists to be taken into serious consideration. But in all that they attempt to do for Algeria the French authorities will always be balked by this delemma :—If Algeria is to prosper, its colonists must be allowed on local questions to legistate for themselves; but if this privilege be granted to them it is almost certain that before long they would try to set up as an independent country. The attachment to the mother country which used to be so strong in the colonies, when France was rulea by a King whose dynasty seemed immutable, could not be expected to persist under all circumstances in these times of change. If Canada had not passed under British rule in 1763, it may be doubted whether it would at this time be a dependency of France. The Canadians might have accepted the First Revolution, but is it to be supposed that they would have transferred their allegiance tamely to the different Governments and dynasties which it pleased the French to establish in 1793, 1795, 1799, 1804, 1815, 1830, 1848, and 1870?

The failure of the colony of New Caledonia has been due to causes altogether different from those which militate against the other dependencies. Here there would have been an opportunity of founding a truly rich colony if the National Assembly had not, with mistken kindness, decreed, in 1872, that the transported Communists should not be compelled to work. The consequence of this was that, although the colony at one time contained more than 10,000 political *deportes*, among whom were many very intelligent men, most of them lived in idleness and tried to shame others out of working. Their object was to make themselves as disagreeable as possible, in order that, the colony becoming a costly nuisance to France, they might get amnested and sent home. M. Henri Rochefort, in landing at Noumea, complained bitterly that he was served with uncooked rations, just as if the soldiers of the garrison ought to have been employed in cooking for the convicts. The rattening practised by the idle *dèportes* upon the few who tried to be industrious was pushed to such lenghts that Assi, the famous organizer of strikes at the Creuzot and the quondam advocate of French trade unions, was obliged at length to invoke the portection of the military against some of his old friends. He had set up a foundry, which was flourishing, and, finding himself in the fair way of becoming a capitalist, his views about strikes and rattening had, of course, undergone a change. Since most of the political *déportés* have returned home, the work of colonizing in New Caledonia has been carried on principally by ordinary convicts liberated on ticket-of-leave, but forced to reside in the colony. It is too early yet to predict how they will thrive. The last thing heard of them was that they were endeavouring to "boycott" the Marist missionaries, who had established a flourishing agricultural settlement near Noumea and were doing good among the natives.—*The Times.*

THE PRINCES' JOURNEY THROUGH THE HOLY LAND.

◆

THE Rev. J. N. Dalton has sent to the Executive Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund the report of Captain Conder, R. E., on the mosque at Hebron, drawn up for the information of the Prince of Wales, and has accompanied it with the following observations :—

As soon as it was determined that the two Princes should visit Palestine, one of the first objects to which I turned my attention was that their entrance to the mosque (and if possible to the cave) at Hebron should be secured. But on arrival at Jaffa, on March 28, I learnt from Mr. Consul Moore that the matter was by no means certain or satisfactorily arranged. Application had been made, by desire of the Queen, through the Foreign Office and Lord Dufferin at Constantinople, for the same facilities of access to all places of interest in Syria which were granted to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in 1862, including that to the mosque of Hebron. The Sultan fully concurred, and gave explicit orders to this effect, and sent one of his Majesty's personal aides-de-camp (Colonel Ahmet Aly Bey) from Constantinople to be in attendance on their Royal Highnesses during their soujourn on Ottoman territory; and consequently, by his Majesty's orders, the deference shown to the Princes by all the Pashas, Governors, and their subordinates throughout the forty days' tour in Syria, and their readiness to permit the thorough examination of every site and everything considered worth visiting, whether small or great, were constant and unvaried. But, with the curious ignorance that seems to prevail at the Porte respecting matters of detail at a distance from Constantinople, it was pointed out that it was impracticable now to travel from Jerusalem to Hebron, as the roads were not safe, and the Pasha at Jerusalem had not a sufficient force of military at his disposal to ensure the safe conduct of the Princes thither. The road, however, between Jerusalem and Hebron is as secure as that between any two country towns in England, and no guards whatever are required for the passage. So this excuse was at once overruled, and the Pasha was told we were going to Hebron as ordinary travellers, and that without any escort. Subsequently, after further telegraphic communications with the Foreign Office and with Constantinople, permission was telegraphed from the Porte for the Princes to visit the mosque at Hebron, and the cave, if the Pasha at Jerusalem considered he had sufficient military at his disposal to ensure their safety from fanatics or other disturbers of the public peace there or on the road. His Excellency Raouf Pasha accordingly started from Jerusalem on April 2, with such soldiers as he considered desirable, to make preparations at Hebron for the visit of the Princes. two days afterwards. They left the camp at Jerusalem on the morning of Tuesday, the 4th of April, and as Colonel Sir C. Wilson happened to be staying in the city, I invited him and Captain Conder to accompany our party, in order that this examination of the mosque and cave might be made as thorough as possible. We arrived in Hebron the same afternoon. Here began the series of striking contrasts between the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1862, as described by Dean Stanley in the appendix to his "Sermons in the East" (pp. 141-169), and that of his Royal Highness's two sons in 1882. Instead of the obstacles and difficulties which Suraya Pasha in 1862 threw in the way of the Prince of Wales, Raouf Pasha did all he could to facilitate everything for the two Princes in 1882. Even before our tents were pitched he came at once to the camp, and explained how, during the day, he had been all over the mosque with the custodian, and that no entry to the cave could be discovered. His Excellency promised, however, that the next day's search should be as thorough as he or we could make it. Every hole and corner, every passage and door, should be opened and explored. And in further contrast with what Suraya Pasha stated to Dean Stanley (p. 160), "that he never thought of visiting the mosque of Hebron for any other purpose than that of snuffing the sacred air," Raouf Pasha, as a devout and strict Moslem, expressed his own earnest wish to penetrate the cave. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the liberality of sentiment and of the straightforwardness and courtesy shown towards the Princes and party which distinguished Raouf Pasha throughout the whole of this visit. He said that at one point only he hoped the Princes would stop short—the destruction or removal by main force of any of the stones of the building. Their Royal Highnesses assured him they hoped this last resort for obtaining entrance to the cave would not be necessary. At half-past six on the following morning we left the camp, with Raouf Pasha, on foot. The inhabitants of the town showed every sign of pleasure at the visit of the Princes, and though a file of soldiers was drawn up at the entrance to the mosque, they really only served as a guard of honour, and were not at all necessary for the protection of their Royal Highnesses. There was no "military occupation of the town," such as described by Dean Stanley on page 153. The hereditary guardian of the mosque and his attendants met us at the door, where shoes were removed, and conducted us straight through the eastern aisle into the nave of the church. At first he appeared evidently to be anything but well disposed towards the visit, and as he threw back, with the help of his attendants, the carpet that covered the point B. in Captain Conder's plan, he did so with an air of dignity, despair, and resignation, as if he thought that the end of the world had arrived. His religious feelings, though suppressed, were most manifest on his countenance; he expected, I think, we should use crowbars to raise the stones, and was greatly relieved when we passed on, not having done so. The quiet persistency with which we examined the whole of the buildings was taken, I hope as a sign of our reverence for the sacred places in his charge, and when some of the party in the afternoon revisited the Haram, he was quite pleasant and affable. His relief was great that the cave had not been entered, though our party had seen more of the mosque and buildings than any other had done since the place passed into Moslem hands.

In the plan given by Dean Stanley the mosque marked F, with tombs of two Moslem saints, is quite out of position. It was there inserted from memory of what is shown in the Jawaliyeh Mosque, which opens out of the passage I have marked X in Captain Conder's plan, and the other chief inaccuracy in that plan is that the shrines of Isaac and Rebecca are placed at right angles to their proper position. On the 6th of April we left Hebron, and while riding up the rough road on the east of the town, looking back we saw, on the hillside to the south-west, low down in the valley, caves exactly similar in appearance to what Machpelah must have presented to the eyes of the patriarch in its natural state. There was a field too, and trees in it in front of the cave, that recalled the very words descriptive of Machpelah in Genesis.

Captain Conder in his report describes at length the shrines of Abraham, Sarah, and Joseph, the last named of which, he says, appears to be of Arab origin, and he adds :—

The Prophet's footprint is preserved in one corner of the vaulted gallery leading to the upper tomb of Joseph, in the end wall of which a mihrab, or prayer recess, has been constructed close to the footprint. The relic, which is said to have been brought from Mecca some 600 years ago, consists of a slab of stone with a sunk portion resembling the impression of a human foot of ordinary size. It is enclosed in a recess at the back of the shrine of Abraham, and placed on a sort of shelf about three feet from the floor. Such relics occur in many other Syrian mosques, as, for instance, in the Dome of the Rock, and in the Aksah Mosque at Jerusalem, where the footprints of Mohammed and of Christ respectively are shown. There is a small lead dome above the end of the vaulted gallery close to this last shrine. The principal new discoveries due to the Royal visit are—1st. The discovery of the position of the entrance B, said to lead to the eastern cave. The entrance A has been mentioned by former explorers. 2nd. The description of the appearance of the antechamber and the discovery of the door visible leading thence to the cave within. 3rd. The exploration of the passage leading to the lower cenotaph of Joseph and the discovery of this cenotaph, which has not been previously described. 4th. The exploration of the various chambers adjoining the courtyard, which have never been correctly represented on former plans. All that now remains to be done on the occasion of any future visit is to obtain access into the cave itself. This cave is, however, never visited by Moslems, and it has probably not been entered for 700 years at least.

THE ARMY.

◆

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 3.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 3rd November, 1882.

Staff, Col. W. Booth, R. A., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the R. A. in the Cork Dist., vice Major-Genl. J. Godby, who has retired.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. Markham, R. A., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the R. A. at Gibraltar, vice Col. T. M. Harris, R. A., who has retired.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Officers being permitted to resume the appointments which they vacated on proceeding on active service to Egypt :—

Major H. J. T. Hildyard, the Highland Light Infy., to be a Brigade Major on the Staff, vice Major T. Prickett, the Essex Regt., who vacates that appointment.

Capt. R. C. Hare, the Cheshire Regt., to be a Brigade Major on the Staff, vice Major A. J. O, Pollock, the Rl. Scots Fusiliers, who vacates that appointment.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Asst. Comsy Genl. E. C. Saunder to have the local rank of Dy Comsy. Genl., whilst employed in Egypt.

Lieut. S. H. Rusbridger, Rl. West Surrey Regt., ceases to be a Dy. Asst. Comsy-Gen. on probation with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army.

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of Col. W. A. Fox-Strangways, R. A., as Comdt. and Supdt. School of Gunnery, is dated 1st Oct. and not as notified in the Gazette of 6th Oct.

THE NAVY.

◆

(*London Gazette*, October 3.)

ADMIRALTY, 31ST October, 1882

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieut. E. D. Ormond has been appointed a Probr. for the Indian S. C. Dated 17th Oct.

Lieut. C. G. Matson has been appointed a Probr. for the Indian S. C. Dated 17th Oct.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 30th April, 1877—Chief Engr. George Hunt has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 21st July, 1876—Comdr. George Rivington having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander on the 25th Oct. has been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt. from the same date.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this offic and at the book-sellers.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STEET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.
MAZAGON IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.
WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as above.

JAMES BOWACK.
THOMAS STEPHENS.

NOTICE.

WANTED, two SURVEYORS acquainted with the use of the theodolite, who can plot, draw and print well. Employment for two years certain, on Rs. 50 a month during the working and Rs. 30 during the recess season. Applications to be made to the undersigned accompanied by certificates.

W. S. HEXTON,
Acting Conservator of Forests in Sind
Conservator's office, Camp Khanot Forest, 15th Nov. 1882.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., Limited.
BONUS AND DIVIDEND TO 1881.

BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE, NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs.8-5 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants at 6 per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to Indian *Shareholders.*

All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A.B. ANTRAM, Esq., Manager in India, 101, Clive-street, Calcutta.

PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1882. Agents.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY TAKEN OVER the whole of the STOCK of SEWING-MACHINES of Messrs. CHAS. ZERENNER & Co., of Bombay, and are prepared to attend to all Orders and Communications respecting the same.

H. A. GEYER & CO.,
6, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1882.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public in general that WE have from THIS DATE HANDED OVER the whole of our STOCK of SEWING-MACHINES to Messrs. H. A. GEYER & Co., of Bombay, to whom all Orders and Communications respecting the same should be addressed in future.

C. ZERENNER & CO.,
4, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1882

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

Ess. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE
GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET
POWDER, FLORIDA WATER, BROWN
WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark,
J. & E. ATKINSON.
24, Old Bond Street, London

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afteroon use.

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and incouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME £1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE £1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE ...£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL..............	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY..............	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..............	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862....................£300,690
„ 1881....................£883,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents. Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAININ [redacted]
OF THE NATIVE COMMU

Intending Assurers or Inv
European—are invited to compa
Conditions of the "Oriental"
other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal,
Forms, Reports, and Full Particula

D. McLAUCHLAN SLA
Manager and Actu
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Ci
Or any of the Agents in

LOCAL SELF-GOV
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

LITTLE'S

SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY TRUE DEODORISER.
COSTS LESS THAN FOUR PIE FOR ONE GALLON.
"RICH MAN'S FRIEND."
"POOR MAN'S SLAVE."
A WONDER-WORKING AGENT.
Samples per V. P. P.
PAMPHLETS FREE OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.
No. 63, MOWDY BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

To be had—BOMBAY : TREACHER & CO. KEMP & CO., B. PHILLIPS & CO., THOMSON & TAYLOR, BOLTON & CO., M. RENNARD, JAMES PEARSE, BARTON & CO., W. J. ESSAI, D. FERNANDES & CO., B. S. MADON & CO., B. K. NANDODKAR, H. F. OOTTUNWALLA, and LAWSON & Co.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.